THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Corner Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.
F. B. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING,
T. P. HOUSTON, N. P. REED,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By mail, per year..... $8.00
Delivered by carrier, per week..... 15

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1870. VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 142.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
Commercial and Family Newspaper
PUBLISHED IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.
No farmer, mechanic, or merchant should be without it.

TERMS.
Single subscribers..... $1 50
Clubs of five..... 1 25
Clubs of ten..... 1 00
A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents. Address,
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

GENERALITIES.

MAD DOGS are scaring Hoboken.

GENERAL LONGSTREET is very ill.

"BLARNEY" is the new comic Dublin paper.

HOME, the medium, announces that he is burning out.

HARVEST has commenced in earnest in Illinois and Missouri.

PETROLEUM explosions are becoming alarmingly frequent in the Crescent City.

OLLIVIER being Prime Minister, is of course the most unpopular man in France.

WASHINGTON'S headquarters in Richmond, Va., were struck by lightning the other day.

A MINNESOTA preacher supplies nine churches, his circuit being 170 miles long. Last year his entire salary was $200 60.

AN exchange calls fire a too effectual vermifuge, because it destroyed a quarter of a million silk worms in California, recently.

A PHOTOGRAPHER in Stockholm claims to be able to take pictures which retain the natural colors of the object photographed.

A WOMAN named Mollie Ray jumped from the second tier of cells in the Baltimore jail to the ground below, and was instantly killed.

AN Ohio bull tied to a 150-pound grindstone won fame by swimming across a river, after being dragged under several times by his anchor.

AN Iowa farmer's harrow teeth scraped a rock, a few days ago, and revealed the fact that it was a nugget of pure copper, weighing 117 pounds.

THE kitchen of the Everett House in St. Louis fell with a terrible crash on Friday evening, but no one was hurt. The loss was about $11,500.

THE last of Commodore Perry's men is not dead yet—Jesse Barnes, at Pacific City, Mills county, Iowa. His name is John Dunkeson. He is 74 years old.

AN Iowa farmer while drinking at a brook was surprised by a water-snake, a foot long, gliding down his throat. A dose of Chicago whiskey killed the reptile.

A HACKMAN at Newport gained the custom of the Friends, at the late yearly meeting, by saying thou but ruined his chances by asking "Where's thou's baggage?"

METAMORA, Illinois, has a young prodigy in the shape of a boy twelve years old, who has already arrived at the age of five, has been busy inventing patent locks and making clocks, printing presses, &c.

THE Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company has purchased 362 acres of land at Big Rapids, Michigan, and the company propose to establish car shops and other enterprises and bring men from the East to operate them.

ON Saturday Charles Rose, a mutton butcher in Baltimore, asked James Lewis, a colored employee of another butcher, to carry some meat for him in his wagon. Lewis refused, alleging he had his own wagon to unload, whereupon Rose pursued him with a knife which he thrust into his groin, making a wound from which he died within a few hours.

TWO negro prisoners, in the jail of Houston county, Ga., complained to the sheriff of the dirty condition of their cell, and told him if he would furnish them with a bucket of whitewash they would whitewash it. The sheriff did their request. The next visit he made to their cell, immediately on opening the door, the contents of the bucket were dashed into his face, which so blinded and disabled him as to enable the two negroes to make good their escape.

THE Madrid people are innocent. An elderly gentleman last week had his eyes suddenly covered in the streets by some one behind, who playfully said, "Who is it?" He went on guessing through the round of his friends, when the playful being behind darted off, and left the old gentleman of Spain still bewildered and thinking who it could be. He found out when he got home and missed a pocket book which had 1,500 francs in it, also a gold repeater and handsome chain and seals.

SPANISH gentlemen speak with great enthusiasm of the handsome behavior, in a recent duel, of two naval officers of high rank, intimate friends, who had quarrelled over their cups. They fought twenty paces apart, to advance to a central line and fire at will. One walked forward and when near the line the other fired and hit him. The wounded man staggered to the line and said, "I am dead. Come thou and be killed." The other came up until he touched the muzzle of his adversary's pistol, and in a moment both were dead—like gentlemen.

A MR. CLARKE, of Chico, Cal., while recently taking a drive with his wife in a buggy on a road near little Butte Creek, found that a drove of wild horses had completely surrounded them. One of these horses actually attacked the buggy, kicking it with his heels, while the others ought to make acquaintance with the horses of the buggy. Mr. Clarke struck the attacking horse with the whip, whereat the animal became terribly enraged, ran in front of the carriage horses, kicked them with vigor and viciousness, and was driven off with great difficulty.

COL. JOHN BROWNLOW, son of Senator Brownlow, writes from Washington to a friend in this city, under date of the 15th inst. as follows: "My father is steadily improving. Ever since his trip to New York he has been getting better. With improved health he is recovering his old buoyant spirits, and he is hopeful that no rebel will occupy his seat until after the 4th of March, 1875. Ex-Surgeon-General Hammond, whom he consulted in New York, gave a most favorable opinion of his case; said complete restoration to health was possible, and very great relief absolutely certain."

CHICAGO was a dangerous place on Friday. Timothy Quinn, aged fourteen, was drowned in the river by the upsetting of his boat. An unknown man had his right foot taken off by a passing train. A young man, also unknown, had both of his legs cut off by a train from which he jumped. Mrs. Hayes tried to cross a bridge as it was being turned, and was so squeezed between the bridge and the railing that her recovery is not looked for. Hermann Louscher lost his right arm by a splitting machine in a tannery. And Clarence Foster, aged 7 years, was run over and killed by a lumber wagon.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* says the hull of the United States frigate Ironsides, which has been lying in the mud near League Island for several years past, was broken to pieces yesterday by means of a large torpedo, containing a charge of five hundred pounds of powder. The powder was placed in a barge and fixed in position under the keel of the hull; a wire connecting with the torpedo, was connected with a battery on board of a barge near by. When the explosion took place, a column of water, estimated at about seventy feet in diameter was thrown to the height of fifty feet, presenting a very fine appearance. The hull was broken in a number of places, and left in the condition desired by the owner.

THE Maysville *Bulletin* says: The Underwood horse thieves undertook, last week, to kidnap, under pretense of legal process, some of the citizens of Fleming county, who were supposed to have been of the party who killed the horse thief, Hyatt, a short time since in Carter. They had forged bench warrants, and no doubt intended to take the Fleming citizens away from home by these pretended processes, that they might murder them. The people of the neighborhood rose and drove off the brigands, and will no doubt deal with them in a different way if they come again on any such errand. The civil authorities are powerless to reach the Underwoods and their confederates. No process can be served upon them. Indictments innumerable exist against them. Sheriffs are kept in terror, and dare not go into their neighborhood. They continue their outrages, plunder the country, commit murders, and cannot be brought to justice. The military power of the State alone can reach them, and we ask the attention of the Governor to these outlaws, and the condition of things existing in their neighborhood.

BEAVER.

Beaver, its Surroundings and Beauties --Dedication of the New Methodist Church--Reunion Feeling Among the Denominations--Beaver Female Seminary--Summer Home, etc.

This pleasant town, until within a few years, has improved very slowly, more attention being directed to contiguous places, Rochester, New Brighton and other towns. Improvements, however, of late, are quite numerous, and of a substantial character, and ere long its eligible location, beautiful scenery and excellent society will be appreciated worthy of its merits. Located near the mouth of the Beaver river where it enters the Ohio, on a high bluff, and an hour's ride from Pittsburgh by trains running both ways frequently each day, it becomes almost a suburban town of the Smoky city. Quite a number of persons residing in the bevy of towns around Beaver, do business in Pittsburgh, and the number is likely to increase rapidly. Its beautiful location, intelligent society, healthful atmosphere, and excellent moral tone, has led many wealthy persons to locate here and enjoy its quiet and advantages, as a home residence.

Sunday last the people were all agog on the occasion of the dedication of the lecture room of the elegant new Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. W. H. Locke, A. M., pastor. The day was beautiful and in every way auspicious throughout. The Presbyterian minister, Rev. D. P. Lowry, and his congregation worshipped with them throughout the day, and participated in the services. Methodists and members of other denominations also contributed to facilitate the occasion. This delightful spirit had a fine effect, and the prosperity of the Methodists, was virtually a common interest.

The services of the morning hour were opened by Rev. Dr. Nesbit, of the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, by reading the Invocation from the Ritual form for the Dedication of Churches. After the reading and singing of a hymn and prayer by Rev. Dr. A. Holmes, of Sewickly, the first lesson of the dedicatory service was read by the Rev. D. P. Lowry, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, followed with the reading of the second lesson by Rev. W. H. Kincaid, of Pittsburgh. At the close of the singing of a beautiful hymn of praise, Dr. Holmes discussed the "Perpetuity of Human Influence." The fact was made prominent that it is not all of life to live; that the dead are conducting to live in the lives of those who survive us, and that our care should be to so conduct ourselves as to bind our successors to keep our memory green until in person they pay us thanks amid the raptures of our heavenly homes. The discourse was delivered with much pathos, eloquence and power, awakening intense interest and emotion. It left a fine impression. The honored father of this gifted young minister was stationed three times in Beaver, which added to the interest of the sermon. Rev. R. T. Taylor, President of the Beaver Female Seminary and Musical Institute, presented a statement of the finances of the edifice, which showed the amount needed. Responses from all parts of the house came, and in a short time over two thousand dollars was secured, notwithstanding the generous gifts of the members and friends previously.

In the afternoon a general Sunday School meeting was held, composed of the schools, a portion of the congregation and others. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Shields, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Bridgewater, delivered brief but rich and stirring addresses. The exercises throughout were interspersed with patriotic Sunday School music. The amount of contributions was further augmented to over twenty-five hundred dollars, which, with the sum promised by several generous persons the day before, makes the aggregate thirty-five hundred dollars.

At night Dr. Nesbit, the widely known and able senior editor of the Pittsburgh *Advocate*, occupied the pulpit. His theme was the Influences of the Gospel in Promoting Intelligence, and all the elements of Human Improvement. It was listened to with careful attention, and fairly glowed with virgin thought, in words terse, impressive and convincing. The Doctor is a close thinker and is an able and commanding preacher. At the close of the sermon the house was solemnly set apart to the worship of God, the trustees presenting the church for that purpose, by Rev. Dr. Holmes, assisted by the other ministers present. The trustees are as follows: J. McKenzie, Rev. R. T. Taylor, Hon. M. Weyand, Hon. A. Bravo, J. Crump, Hon. Daniel Agnew (Judge of the Supreme Court,) Frank Wilson.

The structure is of a mixed Gothic style of architecture, and is nearly completed, at least the body of the building, and the steeple, one hundred and thirty feet high, will soon be finished and a sweet toned bell will call the people together. The ground was the gift of the town, as also the ground occupied by the cozy Presbyterian church almost adjoining, of nearly half an acre each. The building when fully completed will cost fully twenty-five thousand dollars. It is fifty by eighty-four feet, brick, with stone cap pilasters and slate roof. The arrangement of both the lecture room and main audience chamber is the most approved forms, for light, air, and ventilation. The chapel is so planned that the two rooms, on both sides of the entrance, in time of public service, can be thrown open and thus furnishing seating accommodations for five hundred persons. The walls and ceiling bright white, floor and pulpit stand elegantly carpeted, with nice pulpit furniture. The chandeliers with numerous globes lights the room up brilliantly.

The occasion was one of much interest in the town, several things conspiring to produce the result, namely: the union feeling among the denominations, delightful weather and varied and interesting exercises. Much praise is due to the choir for the excellent singing, under the skillful lead of Mrs. President Taylor; Professor Beuter, of the Female Seminary, manipulating the organ in fine style. The presence of Mr. Joseph Shallenberger, leader of the Liberty street choir, Pittsburgh, also added to the interest. Under the able management of Hon. John F. Dravo, Prof. Taylor, and others, the financial and other arrangements were performed with much satisfaction to all concerned. Hon. M. B. Quay, of the Beaver *Radical*, Dr. McKinney and others gave liberally to the enterprise. Pre-eminent among the movers in this church project, and in fact with everything connected with the well-being of the place is Hon. John F. Dravo, a local minister, who resides in fine style at the lower part of the city, with a grand outlook, up and down the Ohio river, and a coal merchant in Pittsburgh. His lifelong residence in Allegheny county, in promoting the temperance and Sunday School cause, advancing the interests of the Republican party, is known to thousands of readers of the GAZETTE. Besides giving much time and labor to the church project, he has also given thousands of dollars, and expects to give still more towards its completion. Rev. W. H. Locke, A. M., recently pastor of the Liberty street church, of Pittsburgh, is the pastor. He had general charge of the day of whom we heard universal praise of his ministrations. With such able counsellors and co-workers, as we have named, we expect he will have a pleasant and successful year.

Beaver Female Seminary and Musical Institute is located at the skirts of the town in a beautiful grove, a really delightful spot. Under the able management of the President, Rev. R. T. Taylor, assisted by his excellent lady, who is connected with the musical department, and a charming singer, the institution enjoys today a fine reputation. The year just closing has been a bright and successful one. Commencement week opens on Sunday next, 26th, with the Annual Sermon in the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. W. H. Locke, A. M; Tuesday examination, and in the evening the Annual Address will be delivered by Rev. A. J. Endsley, Canton, O.; Wednesday examination and concert in the evening; Thursday, Address before the Alumnae by Rev. S. Burt, A. M., New Philadelphia, O.; and other Alumni exercises; evening commencement-address to the graduating class by Rev. D. P. Lowray, followed with the President's reception.

We learn Prof. Taylor is likely to have his spacious building occupied by summer guests during July and August. Persons desiring a quiet, home-like nook during the heated term, at liberal terms, will do well to think of this place.

An American Consul Discovers The Ancient Golgos.

A most interesting story comes to us from the Island of Cyprus through a letter to the Boston *Advertiser*, from Athens, in Greece. It is a story of the discovery of the ancient city of Golgos, the birthplace of the stoic philosopher Zeno, the field wherein Barnabas, the companion of Paul, labored and died, and the scene, according to Shakspeare, of the tragedy of Othello and Desdemona. Among the tombs of this lost city have been found an extensive collection of Greek, Roman, and Phœnician antiquities by the American Consul at Larnaca, on the Island of Cyprus. The Consul is General L. P. di Cesnola, who was an officer in the Federal Army during the late war, and who was appointed to the position he now holds by Mr. Lincoln. The correspondent of the *Advertiser* tells us that General Cesnola, who had been interested in antiquities previous to his arrival at Cyprus, and who was a member of the Archæological Society of Turin, his native city, stopped for a few moments one day in 1867, while taking a drive with his family, at the house of a peasant in Dali, the ancient Idalium. The peasant told him that he had a secret to divulge—that, while looking for some stones to be used in the construction of his house, he had exhumed two vases. As natives are forbidden to make excavations without a firman, and as a firman would cost more than he was able to pay, the peasant buried his vases and said nothing. As soon as General Cesnola saw them he recognized them as rare and beautiful specimens of Phœnician work. He hastened to obtain a firman from the Turkish Government, and opened more than nine thousand tombs. The result was a large collection of curiosities, consisting of marble and limestone statues, statuettes, and vases, antique terra-cottas, glassware, bronzes, Crusaders' and oriental arms, and ornaments of gold, silver and engraved stones. These were readily disposed of to the British and Berlin museums, Mr. Lepsius, of Berlin, taking over six hundred vases.

Elated with his success, Gen. C. resolved to try once more. Cyprus is the place from which Venus is said to have emerged from the sea, and hundreds of temples were there dedicated to her worship. Especially at Golgos there was a temple mentioned by Theocritus and Cotullus—but Engel in his work on Cyprus (vol. 1, p. 145, and vol. 2, p. 82,) says the position of Golgos is not known. See also Smith's Dic., article Golgi.

It has been often remarked that the modern town of Atieno is built of the remains of some ancient temple.

A few years since Count de Vogue was at Cyprus, and excavated near Atien, hoping to find the temple, but went away without accomplishing his object. Gen. Cesnola resolved to make another trial. On the side of a hill he first found tombs. After digging six or seven days the works struck that which had before been Phœnician, all at once became Greek and Roman, and were found three feet below the surface. On digging down six or seven feet he found again the remains of Phœnician art. The occupants of the island had all chosen the same site for their cemetery, only that the Greeks and Romans coming last, had buried their dead above the remains of Phœnicians. On approaching the foot of the hill, the spades of his workmen struck the foundations of an old wall, and to inside the wall all around the tombs were found the statues of life size, statuettes and colossal statues, bronzes, heads, bas-reliefs, Greek inscriptions and numerous votive offerings. Besides settling the position of ancient Golgos, which thus makes a contribution to history, General C. has a museum of over nine thousand specimens of ancient art, many of them illustrating religious rites and domestic customs.

He has two hundred pairs of gold earrings, some of which a gentlemen tried in vain to purchase for Queen Victoria, some of the most beautiful rings ever worn, and that has ever been found, showing that modern jewellers have not carried the art of engraving to the point it reached among the Greeks.

There are also Byzantine statues, representing the three Graces; a garnet head, beautifully engraved and set in gold; Phœnician inlaid vases, statutes of Sappho and of Venus, some Phœnician and Assyrian statues, weighing between five hundred and six hundred pounds each. Although these were exhumed as late as March last, agents from both the British and Berlin museums have already been sent to make purchases for the completion of their collection. For a single vase General C. has been offered £150; but with a desire, understood with difficulty in our money getting age that antiquities found together should remain together, he refuses to sell unless the purchaser will take the lot entire. To any reasonable party, General C. makes the following offer: A vessel shall be sent to Cyprus, the collection taken home and set up, and the amount to be paid shall be left to arbitration.

A Word to the Girls.

Do our young women know what it is that strikes one who has been away from the country for a time the most unpleasantly on his return? It is not their faces, assuredly, which for regularity of outline, and delicacy and freshness of tint, are unsurpassed—indeed, are not equaled—by anything that one sees abroad, save in the finest pictures. Nor is it their forms, which are lithe, supple and graceful, with a spring in the step and a freedom of carriage that are always a delight to the eyes. Nor can it be said to be their dress; for, though they dress too much, in colors too positive and decided, and are in this respect far behind the French women, they are yet in advance of all others; English, German, or Italian. But it is the voice, and the management of the voice. After looking at our American girls, it is almost always a disappointment to hear them speak. What they say is perhaps well enough, but the tone and mode in which they say it is not well enough. Their voices are commonly too thin and shrill, and when they are not, are pitched in too high a key. Sometimes they come through the nose a good deal more than is desirable. They have a metallic ring, or at least a ready quality, like the *vox humana* of the organs, and not that soft, low and gentle quality which Shakespeare proclaimed so "excellent in woman." Climate has no doubt a good deal to do with this result, for the fault is most perceptible at the North and East, and less perceptible at the South; but carelessness has quite as much to do with it. Our mothers and teachers, we suspect, do not take much pains to train their children and pupils into good habits of enunciation. They are carefully taught to sing, but they are not carefully taught to read and to speak. Yet more than half the charm of all social intercourse depends upon the agreeable or disagreeable use of the voice. How repulsive, when one has been lost in admiration of a beautiful face and a noble figure, to hear the mouth open like the grating of a hinge, or the "squawk" of a guinea-fowl! How delicious when it opens with the sweet trill of a flute, or with the warble of birds, or with that deep, rich, mellow and sympathetic liquidity, which no other instrument but the human throat ever attains!—*Putnam's Magazine.*

THE Tallahassee *Sentinel* learns the particulars of the recent horrid murder of Mrs. Shipman, in Marion county, Florida, by a negro. Having a grudge against Mrs. S. the negro deliberately fired at her with a shot gun while she was lying asleep on a bed, slightly injuring her. She was shot again, however, and killed instantly. The negro was killed at once by the woman's husband.

THERE are now eighty-six missionary societies and 40,000 missionaries in the field; the gospel is preached in 15,000 localities in the heathen world; $5,000,000 is annually collected to sustain them; 780,000 converts are enrolled in Africa, and 713,000 in Asia.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Dean Stanley's Sermon on the Death of Dickens—The Boulton Masqueraders—Church of England and the Ecumenical Council—Official Report Concerning the Cuban Vessel Upton —Political Reform in Portugal—Submarine Cable from Spain Projected.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 20.—Dean Stanley's sermon on the death of Dickens, yesterday, was founded upon the parable of Lazarus. Dickens taught a lesson of duties, rich to the poor. Westminster Abbey was crammed. The working classes predominated. Part of the last will of Dickens was read. In that he declines a monument, but rests his fame on his published works. He also urges his children to practice Christianity in a broad spirit, not accepting the narrow construction of any man or sect. The Dean closed with a glowing tribute to the illustrious dead.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has declined to issue a manifesto against the infallibility of the Pope.

The Carlist Junta have voted in favor of religious intolerance and the establishment of an inquisition.

An explosion occurred yesterday in one of the government powder mills at Waltham Abbey, near this city. Several were killed.

The death of Lord Arthur Clinton, on Saturday, creates renewed interest in the case of the Boulton masqueraders. His dying declaration that he was innocent of the crimes imputed to him is fully verified by his attendants and companions, who solemnly disclaim any criminal purpose in his woman personation.

The funeral of Mrs. Lubey, mother of the Fenian convicts at Dublin, yesterday, was attended by an immense concourse, sympathizing with the Fenian movement.

The Catholic prayers right showers during the night at scattered points in the Kingdom.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has addressed an invitation to the Bishops of England to attend any counter movement in the Church of England to the Ecumenical Council and solicits their co-operation in the religious difficulties in Spain, which digest, modified, wise and sober. The Archbishop considers the English formularies sufficient response to the proposed acts of the Roman Council.

Disraeli, in the second edition of Blackwood, replies sharply to the criticisms made on "Lothair" in that magazine.

A dispatch from Bombay reports the divers brought up some of the treasure lost on the ill-fated Kamchatka, and that the place, and that they will probably succeed in recovering the entire amount.

CUBA.

HAVANA, June 20.—The steamer George B. Upton has effected a second landing on the Cuban coast. The following particulars are given in the official reports from Puerto Principe:

The Geo. B. Upton left Aspinwall on the 9th instant, and on the 12th reached the mouth of the river Jaguey, on the north side of Cuba. There she landed Colonel Lono, with twenty-two men and her entire cargo, consisting of large quantities of arms, and 1,000 rounds of ammunition, and a French repeating cannon. Some correspondence between Cisneros and Colonel Lono, which has fallen into hands of the Spaniards, shows this cargo consisted of the material left on board at the first landing, supplemented by 200 men, who had embarked at Aspinwall. Six of the filibusters have been killed since landing, but whether they belonged to the first or second party is not stated.

Ten cases of vomito and cholera are reported in the jurisdiction of Puerto Principe.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, June 20. The steamships Valhyria, Abyssinia and Colorado, from New York, have arrived.

HAVANA, June 20.—The English steamship Dacia, with the new West India cable on board, has arrived at Porto Rico, on her passage voyage. Sir Charles Bright, one of the originators of the new enterprise, was a passenger.

The laying of the cable between St. Thomas, San Juan and Jamaica, will begin immediately.

PORTUGAL

LISBON, June 20.—The decrees abolishing the death penalty and pensions was approved by the Cortes, also the religious liberty act, and the right of petition will be officially granted in a day or two.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 20.—In the Cortes to-day Rodriguez submitted a proposal for a sub-marine telegraphic cable from Spain to Balearic Island.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, June 20.—Consols for money 92¾; account 92¾. Bonds—'62, 90¾; '65s, 89¾; '67, 87¾. Erie, 19¾. Illinois Central, 93¾. Canadian, 110¾; Atlantic & Great Western, 28¾.

PARIS, June 20.—Bourse closed firm; rentes 72f. 25c.

LIVERPOOL, June 20.—Cotton steady and unchanged, sales of 12,000 bales of uplands at 12¼; Orleans 10¾d. Red western wheat 9s 3d.

LONDON, June 20.—Linseed cakes quiet; 11 pounds 5s. Tallow firm; American 45s 9d. Spirits of turpentine quiet. Calcutta linseed firmer but not higher. Sperm oil firm. Linseed oil firm.

HAVRE, June 20.—Cotton quiet.

ANTWERP, June 20.—Petroleum quiet at 52f.

FRANKFORT, June 20.—Bonds firm at 96¾.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Gov. Claflin, of Mass., has vetoed the Hartford & Erie aid bill.

—Many Cubans have reached Aspinwall, having fled there to escape from Spanish cruelty.

—President Grant will attend the Fourth of July demonstration at Woodstock, Connecticut.

—At ten o'clock yesterday, in Chicago, the thermometer stood at 84. At two P. M. it was down to 70.

—The Directors of the Andes Insurance Company of Cincinnati have elected J. B. Bennett as President.

—The extensive brewery owned by Mr. Betz, in Philadelphia, was burned yesterday morning. Loss $40,000.

—Rev. B. D. Nadal, D. D., President of the Drew Theological Seminary, died there suddenly yesterday morning.

—The tannery of Winslow and Michael, in Northumberland, N. H., was struck by lightning on Sunday and destroyed.

—At Chicago, Sunday evening, John Miller, of Harrisburg, Pa., was seized by three men, hurried into an alley and robbed of $200.

—At Windsor, Illinois, Sunday night, eight business houses were burned. Most of the goods were recovered with but little damage.

—A man found in the canal at Cincinnati on Saturday was identified, in his dead land, but not been identified. He had letters addressed to C. O. Turpin.

—Joseph Tracy, the engineer of the train that collided with an Eureka train on the Missouri Pacific Railroad a few weeks ago, was arrested yesterday.

—Willard F. Thomas, of Allegan, Michigan, son of the late Rev. D. Thomas, of Michigan Conference, was run over by cars and instantly killed at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, Saturday.

—Three young men named Thomas, Graham and Bingham, have been arrested in Exeter, N. H., charged with ravishing a simple minded girl fourteen years old.

—Geo. Stanley, who it is supposed murdered Wm. Patterson, a railroad official near Akron, Ohio, has been arrested and is in jail. The circumstances are very strong against him.

—The Denver Pacific Railroad will be formally opened for business on the 24th of June. The track is now laid to the suburbs of the city of Denver and within two miles of the depot.

—The stock and bondholders of the Schuylkill Navigation Company yesterday ratified the lease of the Canal and Railroads to the Reading Railroad Company on the terms formerly published.

—At Cleveland, Saturday night, Richard C. Tong was fatally stabbed by Thomas Day, in a saloon. Day was intoxicated and mistook Tong for another man with whom he had an altercation previously.

—A terrific hail storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, passed over Troy, N. Y., yesterday noon and did great damage in the country to the southward. A similar storm is reported at Albany and Binghamton.

—A hackman named Scalf, at Burning Springs, near Niagara Falls, yesterday afternoon, with a lady and gentleman, was struck by lightning and it was feared fatally injured. The lady and gentleman were unhurt.

—The North Missouri Railroad will be completed to its Iowa terminus in a few days, and the Iowa Editorial Convention, which meets at Iowa city on the 28th inst., will be invited to make an excursion to St. Louis.

—A party of one hundred and fifty Chinamen arrived at New York yesterday, from Boston. They failed, as reported, to get work at the latter place. A more significant fact is that about sixty Chinamen also landed from the United Kingdom.

—H. H. Graham, manufacturer of the new Manny combined self-raking reaper and mower, has commenced suit at Rockford, Illinois, against N. C. Thomas, manufacturer of J. P. Manny's self-raker—damages $50,000—for misrepresentation of plaintiff's machine at an exhibition of reapers.

—At New York, on Sunday, the thermometer stood at its degrees in the sun and ninety in the shade. A number of sunstrokes occurred and three mad dogs were killed. The usual Sunday murder also took place. William Hamilton, a five boy, shooting and fatally wounding Patrick Farrel, a letter carrier.

—The funeral of Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, at Baltimore, on Sunday, was attended only by the immediate friends of the family and those to whom special invitations had been extended. Among the pall bearers were Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Hon. Thomas Swann, Gen. John A. Dix and Commodore Purviance.

XLIST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported a joint resolution granting condemned cannon for a monument to Gen. Nathaniel Lyon in Green county, Missouri. Passed.

Mr. MCCREERY presented a petition from the Kentucky Congressional delegation for the removal of political disabilities for a large number of Kentuckians. Referred.

Mr. HOWARD introduced a joint resolution that no applications for alterations of railroad charters on the part of companies who received land grants shall be allowed, unless the reasons are specifically set forth.

Mr. DRAKE offered a joint resolution bringing all foreign telegraph companies having offices in the United States under the provisions of the internal revenue laws. Referred.

Mr. LEWIS offered a resolution calling upon the President for information as to moneys paid into the United States Treasury on account of property seized, condemned and confiscated in Virginia by virtue of an act of Congress. Adopted.

The House amendments to the bill to authorize the settlement of accounts of officers of the army and navy were concurred in.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Postoffice appropriation bill, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Ramsey to abolish the franking privilege.

Mr. Sumner's amendment for one cent. postage was voted down—yeas 19, nays 29.

An amendment for two cent. postage was offered and advocated by Mr. NYE.

The amendment was lost—23 to 28.

Mr. DRAKE moved an amendment allowing 500 dollars for each member of the Senate and House for postage. Rejected without division.

Mr. NYE moved an amendment to allow all newspapers to be sent free to *bona fide* subscribers within the limits of the United States. Lost—21 to 30.

Mr. SPENCER moved to amend that the abolition of the franking privilege take effect on the 1st October first. Agreed to—35 to 23.

Mr. SHERMAN, from Committee on Finance, reported amendments the House bill to reduce taxation.

Evening Session.—Mr. SUMNER submitted a copy of correspondence from the State Department, setting forth that the French Cable Company have renounced the exclusive privilege conferred upon them to land cables on the coast of France. Ordered printed.

The Senate took up as the special business of the evening the bill to amend the statutes relative to the registration of vessels employed in the whale fishery. Passed.

The Postoffice Appropriation bill again came up.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment limiting the franking privilege to departments and permitting public documents to be franked from Washington only.

No quorum. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills were introduced and referred, viz:

By Mr. POLLARD: Authorizing the President to open negotiations with the British North American provinces for admission as States of the Union.

By Mr. BUTLER, Massachusetts: To annex Dominica.

By Mr. RANDALL: Supplementary to the act for the relief of widows and orphans of officers, seamen and marines of the Oneida.

By Mr. WILSON, Iowa: To promote the settlement of public lands, offering annual premiums for best homesteads.

By Mr. MUNGEN: To repeal all laws and resolutions to aid spirit rations.

By Mr. CLARKE, Kansas: Making a grant of lands to the Preston, Salina & Denver Railroad Company.

Mr. SHELDON, of New York, offered a resolution for the payment of members from Virginia the same compensation for mileage allowed other members of the Forty-first Congress.

The House refused to order the main question—49 to 66.

The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. FOX offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill reducing the duties on distilled spirits of high fifty per cent. Referred to Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. STILES offered a resolution to offer a concurrent resolution for the appointment of a joint select committee on the subject of Cuba.

The resolution was referred to Committee.

Mr. SARGENT, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the Legislative bill, and moved that the House concur therein. Agreed to. Adjourned over until Monday next.

The House then went into Committee on the Postoffice bill. The bill appropriates $1,204,—[illegible].

Mr. JULIAN asked leave to report back from the Committee on Public Lands the Senate bill relating to the Central Branch of the Pacific Railroad, in Kansas, which had been taken from the Speaker's table, committed and referred to that Committee. He wished it to resume its place on the Speaker's table, as the Committee on Public Lands to consider it.

Objection being made, the House refused to suspend the rules, and the bill remains with the Committee on Public Lands.

The House went into Committee on the Army appropriation bill. The bill appropriates $25,077,367.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, an appropriation of $50,000 was made for taking meteorological observations and giving notice to northern lake and sea ports of the approach and force of storms.

On motion of Mr. SHANKS, an appropriation of $10,000 was made for ornamental trees and shrubs in northern cemeteries.

The Committee rose and the bill was passed by the House.

Mr. CULLOM, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to authorize the people of New Mexico to form a State Government and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union as the State of Lincoln. The bill was passed.

Mr. COX, from Committee on Banking, reported a bill to require National Banks going into liquidation to retire their circulating notes. Passed.

Mr. MAYNARD asked leave to offer a resolution declaring full concurrence in the statements contained in the President's recent message in regard to Cuba.

Mr. FOX and others objected.

Mr. SCOFIELD, from Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill extending the provisions of the act in relation to furnishing artificial limbs to officers and men of the navy and marine corps, which passed.

Adjourned.

A GENTLEMAN writing from Japan gives the following, which, taken as the expression of a comparatively unknown theology, cannot fail to be interesting: Yacca was a very intelligent Japanese, could read and write readily, having been "creditably examined," as he said, for government service. He had made religion his study, in order to be able to discuss before the public board of scholars, the relative merits of the Sinto and Buddhist religions. He, like all the *literati*, claimed to be a follower of Confucius, and was inclined to rationalistic views on all matters concerning a hereafter. One idea, however, which seems to be inherent in Japanese human nature, was firmly rooted in Yacca's mind. He believed that Japan had a particular god as a ruler, whose sway over Japan was limited by no higher power. He believed that every other country had its god and that these supreme rulers had no communication one with the other. The great Buddha of Japan was not the Buddha of China or India, although like them. The "gods of different nations never communicate together, and why should their servants on earth" was the idea which prejudiced the people against foreigners. This idea, however, that men were to imitate the gods, Yacca declared impracticable, although he believed in a national god. He said that long years ago there came a band of Christians to Japan, to reform it, and bring it under the rule of the Roman god (Pope), and at once there was war in heaven among the followers of the god of Rome and the god of Japan.

THE project of establishing a direct steam communication between Scotland and New York is, as we lately said, progressing favorably. All the difficulties which were placed in the way of the undertaking could not prevent a number of capitalists, who saw how profitable the line must be, from forming a company, and ordering two large steam vessels in England which, together with two American steamers, are to keep up the direct service. The new vessels are to be about three hundred feet long, and capable of containing from seven to eight hundred passengers. The first is to be completed and safely delivered at Stettin by the 20th of March next, and the second four weeks later. The Company will bear the name "Baltic Lloyd, Stettin and American Steam Navigation Company."

It is announced by several journals that Dr. Oscar Liebreich, to whom we owe progress and the now well-known chloroform, has discovered a new anæsthetic to which the name of æthylide (*æthylidenchloride*) has been given. The substance, which has been repeatedly applied with perfect success in the clinical hospital of Dr. Langenbeck, is said to be more rapid and agreeable in its effects than chloroform. The chief merit, however, claimed for it is that it may be administered without interfering with the free and natural breathing of the patient, an advantage which it possesses over most other anæsthetics. As the effect of the new body is stated to be very transient, the dose must be repeated in a lengthened operation.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK

THE CAPITAL.

The Indian Question—Amendments of Senate Committee to the House Bill for the Reduction of Taxation—Annexation of Dominica.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1870.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

There is a material difference between the two Houses on the Indian appropriations. The House Committee representing the views of that body takes the ground that none of the Indian treaties are valid, and state the Indians themselves say so. The Senate, in amending the House bill, took an exactly opposite stand, and adopted the appropriations to the different treaties. The question is a knotty one, requiring considerable controversy before the extremes are harmonized. The opinion is becoming general among the House members that the Indians are paupers.

REDUCTION OF TAXATION.

The Senate Committee's amendments to the House bill strike out the first eleven sections imposing special taxes, and provide for the repeal of all such taxes after May 1st, 1871, except on brewers, distilled spirits and tobacco; also, for the repeal, after the 1st of October next, of all taxes on sales except those paid by stamps and sales of opium, snuff, segars, distilled spirits and wines; also for the repeal on the 1st of October of taxes on articles named in Schedule A, special taxes on boats, barges and floats, legacies, successions, passports and gross receipts. All the sections relative to stamps are stricken out leaving in force the provisions of existing laws with slight exception. The sections relative to income taxes are unaltered, except the clause limiting the deduction for house rent to five hundred dollars is omitted. The tax on dividends of manufacturing, mining, gas, coal and bridge companies is struck out. An additional section authorizes the consolidation of two or more railroad companies in different districts.

The tariff bill is amended in various particulars, including the following: Reducing the duty on railroad iron and three-quarter cents per pound; Nos. 7 to 16, two cents; Nos. 10 to 13, two and a quarter cents; Nos. 14 to 16, three cents; above No. 20 and refined sugars, four cents. The duty on imported animals is reduced twenty per cent. ad valorem; on animal oils

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort, 96¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 53½

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 112¼@112¼.

IN our agricultural columns to-day we publish an interesting chapter on Wheat, from the pen of Hon. JAMES S. NEGLEY, our representative in Congress.

THE *Commercial* denies having originated the bolting movement; but nevertheless is content to fall in with it. This denial is a mere feint. The job originated in that office, and the attempt to disorganize the party has no substantial backing but what that sheet gives it.

IT is a good sign that so many of the men who were parties in the political temperance movement last year refuse to take any part in forming a new political party. They are too shrewd and sensible to be caught in any such trap. They are Republicans, and will stand by that party in all that pertains to the maintenance of its distinctive principles.

A FEW of the men who were active in supporting Mr. Dickey last fall are now running around begging for signatures to Brigham's bolting call; but the bulk of the prominent temperance men are content to wait and see what our Convention does, and will then confine themselves to the Commissioner's office. They are not disorganizers, and do not intend to be used as instruments in disrupting the party.

THIS day week the Democratic Editors of the State will assemble in council at Altoona. What this august body will do cannot be safely anticipated, but it is quite likely that a resolution endorsing the course of the Indians and declaring the war against them a "failure" and an outrage on the part of a tyranical administration, will be unanimously adopted and forwarded to Red Cloud to encourage him and his people in their laudable efforts to wipe out the settlements of the western frontier.

THE Democratic members of Congress from Pennsylvania had a meeting lately, and arranged their plan for the fall campaign. In all the close districts they are to run their best men, and claim support for them on conservative grounds; *in all the large Republican districts they are to devote themselves to fomenting factions* in the Republican ranks, so as to slip in their man between. The Brigham bolt in this county is a part of this scheme—the first step in carrying it out. *The object is to elect a free trade member of Congress from this district.*

AS STATED ELSEWHERE, in this morning's GAZETTE, the Republicans of Allegheny County will be allowed the privilege of endorsing the call which has been issued from the *Commercial* office for a new party. We understand that certain young gentlemen of eminent respectability have already appended their names, as they say, "for fun," and to play a hoax in return upon those who are attempting to hoodwink honest republicans by the cry of "reform." After the *pronunciamento* has been published to the world, the dear people are entreated to endorse it. This, to characterize it by no harsher name, is extreme modesty. Old directories are being carefully searched, and the tombstones in the different cemeteries as carefully deciphered in order to swell the list.

THE GOOD CITY FATHERS of Allegheny who are progressive and liberal in most directions, should at once increase the night police force, which is now, by far, too small a body to preserve order, and sufficiently well guard the property of citizens. The frequency of burglaries of late in the Fifth and Sixth Wards is full evidence that the force needs strengthening, as it is worse than idle to suppose that two men, no matter how faithful and efficient they may be, can patrol such large districts and be held responsible for wrong-doings which may occur. Allegheny is expanding into a large city, and the larger its proportions become and the more numerous its population, the greater the necessity for a thoroughly organized strong police force. We hope that some action will be taken in the premises by the Councils as it is a matter of grave importance to the citizens that they should receive for themselves and their property the fullest protection possible in a police force in keeping with the importance of the city and its population.

POOR LO and his interesting family of innocents have a warm champion and earnest defender in the *Post*. The terrible deeds of murder, rapine and theft committed by the dusky warriors of the west lose all their horror to our neighbor in anxiety to say something disparaging to the present administration. We hope, however, that the *Post* is earnest and conscientious in the premises, for no matter how wrong its course may be, it develops a sympathy for untutored and unlettered humanity which was never exhibited when a whole nation labored to bring relief to the doors of the cruelly treated black race who were tortured in slavery worse than the Indian family ever can be, and yet whose only fault was the peculiar shade of color vouchsafed them by their Creator. To say the least, it comes with bad taste from the *Post* to set up a defense and apology for the noble red man, who, even now, goes about on the frontier carrying the brand of uncivilized war and visiting with inconceivably terrible outrages the unprotected settlers of the frontier.

DIVIDE AND RULE.

In this free country of ours every man has a perfect right to speak and act as he pleases, provided he does not speak or commit treason, or interfere with the rights of others. We would be the last to interdict free speech or untrammeled action. We accord to every man entire freedom of utterance and action, under Constitutional and legal provisions. If any one believes that the so-called Democratic party is right, and that the doctrines which it promulgates and maintains are calculated to advance the best interests of the country, we honor him for identifying himself publicly with that party. But we have the most sovereign contempt for any man, who, while he maintains a public connection with a political organization, labors privately for its destruction. One rebel remaining in the camp, under the guise of a loyal man, is worse than a thousand traitors outside, who boldly and fearlessly declare their purpose.

It is plain that the *Commercial* has not, for years, been in harmonious accord with the great Republican party, either in this county or the country at large. A pilgrimage into Westmoreland county in the early days of Johnson's open and avowed treason to the party that elevated him to power, with the purpose of negotiating terms upon which it might be subjected to his traitorous control, and the continuous abuse which the editors of that paper have heaped upon the loyal Republicans who saved the country from the grasp of treason, with other things too numerous, and perhaps too *private*, to mention, furnish conclusive evidence that the proclivities of the *Commercial* are not toward the Republican organization. That paper has a right to go on a pilgrimage to Mecca if it pleases, and negotiate terms upon which its columns, now so completely unmasked, may be transferred to the interests of the Democratic party; but every honest man—whatever may be his political relations—will say, that it has no right, Guy Fawkes-like, to act the part of a traitor and attempt to sap the foundations of the party with which, ostensibly, it claims connection.

The treason of our contemporary to the Republican organization has culminated in a "call" for a "third party," which it is now pretty well known, originated in its own office, and was gotten up by the managing editor and a few disappointed office seekers, who have boxed the political compass within the past few years.

We have some doubts in our mind whether the "call" should receive any consideration at the hands of the loyal press. It certainly would not at ours, were it not that it exhibits, unmistakably, the hollowness and rotteness of the pretensions of the *Commercial*, with which it originated, to the honored principles and traditions of the Republican party. It is a most nefarious fraud on the public. It has been issued without even the apparent sanction of any person, either responsible or irresponsible. It purposes to organize a new party without consulting the wishes of the people. It is an exercise of the grossest tyranny. Like the "tea," it will be "thrown overboard." Nothing will come of it. We are in favor of reform in Church and State, and wherever else it is needed. But all reform should be secured in a proper way. If *the people* desire a change they will effect it themselves. They will not allow a few designing, fickle and unscrupulous men to ordain it, so that afterwards they may be allowed the privilege of giving it their sanction.

There is not a single signature appended to the "call." Those who wrote it are afraid to publish their names. This of itself is an evidence of the dishonesty of the whole affair, and the malice of those who concocted it. Reformers were never afraid to publish their names. If his purpose is honest and sincere, why should any man be afraid to subscribe his name to a document, the professed object of which is to purge and reform? We think it is the silliest fraud that ever has been perpetrated on an intelligent community.

The great unknown—"*We*"—cordially invite the co-operation of all honest Republicans to commit an act of political suicide. Will honest men enlist in a dishonorable, and occult work? We are sure *the* Republicans of Allegheny county will not. They will do everything honestly and above board, and will not submit to the insult which has been given them in this anonymous manifesto of four or five political tricksters, who assume to be princes in the Republican party.

Smarting under many grievous disappointments, with its insatiable and unprincipled ambition ungratified, and fretting and chafing because it has not been recognized, notwithstanding all its political tergiversations, as the moulder of the opinions of the Republican party, the *Commercial*, in Machiavelian style, seeks to divide in order that it may command. Will it succeed?

THE SIMPLE TRUTH.

And now comes Major General S. D. Sturgis, U. S. A., to the defence of Senator Cameron, fearlessly and earnestly supporting the charges made some time ago to the effect that Gen. Magruder, of the late C. S. A., acted with hypocrisy toward President Lincoln, protesting unflinching loyalty to the Union while he was arranging and preparing to enter the ranks of the armed enemies. It matters little at this day how far Gen. Magruder deceived the President by his protestations of loyalty up to the eleventh hour, but when Mr. Cameron made the statement showing him up in his true colors, many journals, out of blind hatred for Senator Cameron, denied the soft impeachment and endorsed Magruder's veracity over that of his accuser. Gen. Sturgis unqualifiedly reasserts the charge and fully substantiates all that Mr. Cameron originally stated. We make the following extracts from the voluntary rebutting evidence against Magruder's letter of denial, which found extensive publication in the papers inimical to Cameron:

"During the summer of 1862 I commanded the defenses of Washington, and had almost daily intercourse with the President, who was kind enough to enter into familiar conversation with me on many occasions, which I shall always remember with pleasure and pride. On one occasion, at the request of the officers of the 71st New York Volunteers (which constituted a part of my command) the President reviewed that regiment in its camp near Tenallytown. After the review we rode back together toward Washington, until we reached the road diverging toward the "Soldiers' Home" (where the President was then temporarily residing), and there we separated. During that ride our conversation being of a casual character, something was said which called up in the mind of the President the conduct of Colonel Magruder at the time of his resignation from the service, and he said: "Sturgis" (it was no unusual thing for Mr. Lincoln to adopt this familiar style) 'I cannot call to mind now any single event of my administration that gave me so much pain, or wounded me so deeply as the singular conduct of Colonel Magruder on the very night before he abandoned us."

I said, "Why so, Mr. President?"

Mr. Lincoln replied, "Because he came to see me the very evening before he left, and voluntarily said, while expressing his abhorrence of secession, 'Sir, I was brought up and educated under the glorious old flag, I have lived under it and have fought under it, and, sir, with the help of God, I shall fight under it again, and, if need be, shall die under it.'"

"The very next day," the President continued, "Magruder abandoned us! So that at the very moment he was making to me these protestations of loyalty and devotion he must have had his mind fully made up to leave! And it seemed the more wanton and cruel in him because he knew that I had implicit confidence in his integrity. The fact is, when I learned he had gone over to the enemy, and I had been so completely deceived by him, my confidence was shaken in everybody, and I hardly knew who to trust any more."

As Mr. Lincoln said this an expression of deep sorrow pervaded his features, and for some time he rode along in sad silence, as though unable or unwilling to give further vent to the painful feelings induced by the mere remembrance of what appeared to him an act of base ingratitude.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have taken pains to give you not only substantially what Mr. Lincoln said on that occasion, but, as nearly as I can recall them, his exact words. And I have done so with reluctance; because, as a general thing, I am disposed to let those officers who elected to cast their fortunes with the the rebellion have the full benefit of whatever explanation they may chose to offer in extenuation or justification of their course. But as Mr. Magruder's letter places the conduct of the President when we consider the important and momentous issues with which he was then grappling) in a trifling and flippant light before the country, I do not feel authorized in withholding my testimony while so much wrong is being heaped upon the memory of so great and good a man.

D. D. STURGIS,
Colonel 7th Cavalry,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

A CHAPTER ON WHEAT.

The precise locality in which the wheat plant (*Friticum vulgare*) originated is not known, nor can it be found at the present time growing in its wild state. It is first mentioned in history as growing about 4,000 years ago in Asia, in latitude 36 degrees north of the equator, near the north-eastern extremity of the Mediterranean Sea, and the central part of what is now called Turkey in Asia. Some years later, it is spoken of as growing very abundantly in Egypt, and, in cases of scarcity, supplying the surrounding nations, when their own lands failed to produce it. Africa was once the granary of the world, and now produces large quantities for exportation. In the south of Russia near the Black Sea and also in Turkey immense quantities are grown and exported to different parts of the world. It is, therefore, evident that this belt of the earth is peculiarly adapted by nature to the growth of this plant. There is no doubt that it originated in the Eastern Hemisphere, probably not far from the place first named, though we should suppose further south, as it is somewhat doubtful whether it would propagate itself spontaneously for a series of years or indefinitely in a climate so far north. It undoubtedly extended westerly with the progress of civilization perhaps through Africa, across the Mediterranean to Europe, and thence to the American continent.

The varieties of wheat in cultivation are very numerous, and are increasing every year with great rapidity, as the knowledge of the science of agriculture becomes more generally diffused among the people. As every seed produces a plant differing, in some respects, from every other of its species, there is evidently no limit to the number of varieties that may be produced by the skillfull cultivator, and it is impossible to assign any limit to the improvement which can be made in the quality and productiveness of this plant. The following are some of the popular varieties in general cultivation in this country. Winter varieties—Tappahannock, Diehl, Talavera, Treadwell, Early May, White Mediterranean, Winter Club, Alabama, Blue Stem, Indiana, White Genesee, Kentucky Red, Golden Straw, White Wabash, Sandomirka, Tasmania, Genesee White Flint, Silver Straw, Week's White California, etc. Spring varieties—Fife, China Tea, Canada Club, Armantha, Black Sea, Rio Grande, etc.

The Tappahannock is very early, prolific, not injured by the fly, and produces a large quantity and fine quality of flour. It is well adapted to the Southern and the Middle States. The Diehl has a white kernel, ripens early, is little injured by the fly, and finely adapted to the Western and Northern States. The Fife possesses excellent qualities—early maturity white flour, hardiness and resistance to the fly. It is a spring wheat, and well adapted to the North, where winter wheat cannot be cultivated. Other varieties of the preceding list are perhaps equally valuable with these I have specified.

There is little choice of soils for different varieties. A soil properly prepared will produce any variety in great perfection, although some will probably succeed better than others in poor soil. The difference, however, is so trifling as hardly to be worthy to be taken into account in the cultivation.

The soil best adapted to wheat culture is a strong loam, containing a small quantity of clay and lime. It should always be well drained. Wheat contains a large per centage of nitrogen and potash. Therefore a liberal quantity of barnyard and other animal manures should be applied to furnish nitrogen, and lime or ashes to supply the potash. If these ingredients are furnished in proper quantities, wheat will grow probably as well as when the land was in its primitive state. It is the opinion of many of our best agriculturists that a knowledge of the substances which wheat requires for its nourishment, and the best mode of compounding them, is all that is needed to produce the largest crops and those of the best quality. The carbonic acid and nitrogen in the atmosphere, upon which the plant draws so largely, are the same as they were in the remotest time. There is, therefore, no diminution of supply from this source, so that the fault must be entirely with the cultivator.

We see no objection to cultivating wheat as a standard and profitable crop on the farm annually, if an equivolent for what is drawn from the ground by the crop is supplied each year by the proper manures. The same ground could not be cultivated for a long time in succession, as is the case with the onion and some other crops. A change of soil and a rotation of crops should be adopted, and the land should be much improved by lying fallow two or three years, and by plowing in clover, which should be grown upon it. Clover contains about twice as much nitrogen as any other grass, and is doubtless one of the best and cheapest renovators of exhaustless lands.

The number of acres put in wheat for the crop of 1869 was, in round numbers, 20,000,000, the product approximating 260,000,000 bushels.

The average market prices of No. 1 spring wheat, for four years past in Chicago, were as follows: From January 1st, 1866, to January 1st, 1867, $1,64½ to $1,73½ per bushel; January 1st, 1867, to January 1st, 1868, $2,06½ to $2,21½ per bushel; January 1st, 1868, to January 1st, 1869, $1,75 3-5 to $1,78 3-5 per bushel; January 1st, 1869, to January 1st, 1870, $1,13½ to $1,15½ per bushel.

Comparative prices of prime white wheat in the New York market on the first day of May of each year from 1866 were as follows: In 1866, $2,55; 1867, $2,40; 1868, $3,10; 1869, $1,90. The prices of No. 1 spring wheat, on the first day of January of each year of the same period, were: In 1866, $1,87½; 1867, $2,58; 1868, $2,45; 1869, $1,70; 1870, $1,39.

The expense of working different soils, the quantity of manure necessary to be applied, and the price of labor vary so much in different sections of the country that we can only make an approximate estimate of the actual cost of cultivating an acre of wheat. Instances are reported in the Eastern States in which the labor and fertilizers employed have made a bushel of wheat cost $1,20 and even $1,87, and yet the yield was about 35 bushels per acre—more than twice the average yield of the country. In other instances in the West, the cost has been less than 50 cents per bushel. Wheat cannot be produced at a living profit, as a general proposition, short of $1 per bushel in the West, or less than $1,50 to $2 in the Eastern States.

There are two important characteristics which distinguish the different varieties of wheat, and upon which the quality of the flour very much depends. Namely, the opacity and the transparency of the kernel. The opaque kernel has a thicker and more woody covering than the others; and its flour is darker, and less in quantity. It is also somewhat soft when first reaped, while the other is hard and flinty. In selecting a variety for cultivation for its flour, this quality of transparency and hardness should be regarded as of primary importance. The Diehl and the Tappahannock have attained a high reputation in this respect.

Yours, very truly,
JAS. S. NEGLEY.

THE VALUE OF LEAVES.

A bushel of well pressed dry leaves, as they fall from the trees in autumn, weighs about four pounds; by further drying they part with a little more than thirty per cent. of water held in the cells of the leaf structure. A cord of absolutely dry leaves will weigh about 920 pounds, reckoning 100 bushels to the cord. In round numbers a cord represents about one-twelfth of a cord of wet barn yard manure, and if they contain the same amount of fertilizing material in the same condition, would be equal in value to that amount of manure. But this is far from being the fact. The dried leaves I have found to stand relatively to the leached organic matter of manure, as 10 to 30 in ash value and taken into account, the comparative value is as 10 to 60, weight to weight. A cord of dry forest leaves, made up of the usual deciduous varieties, maple, beech, oak &c., has an actual manurial value of not over fifty cents, reckoning stable manure at eight dollars the cord. Will it pay to collect them? Certainly not for the amount of fertilizing material they contain. As litter or absorbents in the stable, leaves have some value, but much less than straw, inasmuch as they lack the reedy character of straw, and because they are far more difficultly and slowly decomposed.—*Dr. Jos. R. Nichols.*

HOW TO MAKE CUTTINGS GROW.

It has been ascertained that a cutting will develop roots much sooner in moist sand than in rich soil. But the sand cannot maintain its growth for any length of time. To prepare pots for raisings they should be filled nearly to the brim with rich, garden loam—dark and porous, not clayey and soggy; then pour in one inch in depth of scouring sand—sea sand will do as well as the yellow sand. Wet this thoroughly, and place the cuttings, from which all but the three or four upper leaves have been removed, close to the side of the pot; the contact of the ware against the stem of the cutting promotes its growth. Press the wet sand firmly around the tiny stem. A great deal of your chance for success in raising slips or cuttings depends upon this. Plant as many cuttings as the pot will hold, from six to a dozen, according to the size of your pot, when they are firmly set in the sand two or three can be inserted in the middle of the pot. Set them away in a dark, warm place for twenty four or thirty-six hours. Thus, cuttings will grow quickly in a hot bed, because the temperature is not dry. Their growth depends a great deal upon light, heat and moisture. If a bud is close at the base of a cutting it will strike the root more easily—is not so apt to decay. The roots shoot from a bud, and the lower down it is the surer your success. When the leaves drop, the plant is commencing to grow; if they wither on the stem, it has begun to decay. By following these directions no one can fail to grow all kinds of house plants. Roses and all the rarest flowers of the greenhouse are propagated in this manner.—*N. E. Farmer.*

RAISING BEANS.

Every farmer should have a bean crop as well as every other kind of a crop. He is sure to hit it then in some cases; and if all are treated in the best way (soil included), there will be larger return on the land occupied.

Beans will pay in some seasons remarkably—and with the good farmer, in any season, pay expenses. Early and late frosts are the chief objections to beans. To take advantage of these the soil and locality must make up for it—the crop must be driven sharply. This, a dry, rich, warm soil alone will do—but it will do it surely—not with a rank growth from manure just applied. It wants a strong healthy growth ;old fertile soil is the best. The longer the manure is in the land, and the more intimately it has been mixed with it the better.

Our gravel bottoms, if rich, are excellent for beans—better than soil on our uplands, if in the same condition.

Plant early, cultivate thoroughly, with rows rather wide apart, as the sun and the air have a tendency to advance the crop, and that is what is wanted, (and to be aimed at) in the short seasons.

Often the worst difficulty is in harvesting, curing. There are many ways. Where but little is raised, sheds and other places protected from the sun may be used. But in field culture this is not practicable. In such a case, stack as lightly as possible and not too high, round a pole, and cover with straight straw tied round the pole in the centre. This is to ward off the rains. But in a very bad season it will hardly do. A better way, and one that is secure under all circumstances, is to get stout brush clipped of some of its twigs if too dense, and hang on that. Hemlock is excellent, and is used by some exclusively. This gives chance for air, and will dry if anything will. Hemlock shrubs may thus be used, the same shrubs for years. This is safe unless there is a constant rain, such as would rot anything. Each shrub with its load should be topped with straw as in the case with the stake. It will pay.—*Prairie Farmer.*

HOW TO GET BIG CROPS.

As a rule farmers are much more ambitious to get big prices, than big crops. There are few farms whose average production could not be doubled in a very short time by more capital and labor. It is safer to use capital in farming than in almost any other business. The credit of the plow is quite as good as that of the loom and anvil; and the capital will come, if it is called for. Use more manure, and get thirty bushels of wheat where you now get fifteen, and eighty bushels of corn, where you get forty. The quantity of grain per acre is mainly a question of manure and tillage. A big compost heap makes a full grain bin. With high manuring the soil needs deeper stirring and a gradual bringing up of the subsoil to the surface. With the present horse harrows and cultivators nearly all the cultivation can be done by horse power, at a great saving of expense, and great increase of the crops.

THE SEX OF EGGS.

Is there any way of foretelling the sex of eggs? Yes. When on examining an egg by holding it between the eye and the light of the sun, or of a candle, the vivifying speck is seen exactly on the top, such an egg, it is said will produce a male bird; but if on the contrary, the speck be on one side, it will produce a female. It is said, also, that the sex of the embryo bird may be distinguished from the form of the egg, as if the egg is elongated in shape it will contain a male, but if more globular it will contain a female. So that if these indications be true either sex may be propagated at pleasure, which is not yet known to be the case in any other class of animal creation.—*Mark Coulter.*

SOMETHING ABOUT MILK PAILS.

Milk pails grow yellow by standing, and always before being used in the spring should be scoured with clear water and clean sand.

When used, they should be always scalded at least once a day in boiling water, and then wiped with a cloth wrung out of hot water as dry as possible. They should be laid on the side, and not bottom up, to dry, and everything that could possibly give them the least taste or flavor of anything not perfectly clean, should be most carefully kept from them.

VALUABLE RECIPES.

To Cure Influenza.—Take Orleans molasses six ounces, sulphuric acid one drachm; mix and shake well. Dose, one teaspoonful every two or three hours, for an adult.

To Cure Constipation of the Bowels.—Abstain from tea and coffee, eat plenty of fresh vegetables, drink a glass of water immediately after rising in the morning, eat slowly and masticate the food well, avoid salt meats and fish, and take one tablespoonful of sulphur every other night upon retiring.

For Bilious Habit and Congestion of the Liver.—Avoid tea, coffee, salt fish and salt meats, and eat freely twice or three times a day of stewed rhubarb plant and asparagus.

To Obtain a Good Night's Sleep.—Sponge the entire length of the spine in hot water for ten or fifteen minutes; this will reduce the circulation, quiet the nervous system, and induce sleep better than any drug.

To Prevent the Hair from Falling Out or Turning Gray.—Once a week apply Mecca Oil, rubbed thoroughly upon the scalp with the ends of the fingers, at bedtime. Let it remain until morning, then wash the head freely in one pint of water mixed with one ounce of spirits of ammonia.

Ham Toast.—Chop some lean ham fine; put it in a pan, with a little pepper, a lump of butter, and two eggs beaten; when well warmed, spread it on hot buttered toast, and serve.

Asparagus Pickles.—Fill your jar with asparagus, make a strong brine, and pour it on hot. When you wish to use them for pickles, take out a few and boil them down; then cover them with vinegar. They can also be used for sauce by boiling them tender, then butter and season them with salt and pepper.

How to Raise Bread Quick.—We have a way of making bread, which, we think, is superior to the old method. We take one pint of shorts, of sugar, salt, saleratus and ginger, each one teaspoonful; pour on boiling water, and stir until it is well wet all through, and let it stand over night; in the morning make it about the consistency of common emptyings, using warm water; keep it warm until it rises, set this away, and, when making emptyings, put in a spoonful of it, and you can have your bread baked in two hours and a half. It will keep good a long time.

Mock Custard Pie.—Take a heaping spoonful of flour, mix smooth with water or milk, pour on boiling water, proceeding as if making starch (corn starch may be used instead of flour to good advantage;) make as much of it by pouring on more or less water, as will be half enough for your pie. Add a piece of butter the size of a walnut, nearly, half a cup of sugar, an egg well beaten, after having cooled the starch by adding a half cup of cold milk or more. Flavor highly with nutmeg or lemon. This has the taste of a cream pie to a considerable degree. A little practice is needed to enable one to judge as to the quantity of water to use. When eggs and milk are scarce it is a good deal better than an ordinary pie.

Yeast for Hot Weather.—Boil two ounces of the best hops in four quarts of water for half an hour; strain it, and let the liquor cool down to a new milk warmth. Then put in a small handful of salt and half a pound of sugar (brown), beat up one pound of the best flour with some of the liquor, and mix all well together. The third day add three pounds of potatoes, boiled and mashed, and let it stand until the next day. Then strain and it is ready for use. Stir frequently while making, and keep near a fire. Before using, stir well. It will keep two or three months in a cool place. I kept this two months in a cellar, where the thermometer ranged between ninety and one hundred and four degrees. This yeast is very strong; half the usual quantity necessary for baking is sufficient.—*Trade Journal.*

"How is this for Lo!"

Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

In your issue of this morning (June 18th,) is an article copied from a Western newspaper, which, under the heading, "HOW IS THIS FOR LO!" professes to give an account of Sarah Wennemucca, who the writer says, *"if we are not very much mistaken,* we had the pleasure of seeing some years ago." A notice of the letter in *Harper's Weekly* seems to have called out the article in question, but I have not seen the letter in print. The enclosed is an exact copy and will, I think, interest your readers.

Miss Wennemucca, I am assured, is an educated Indian girl, who is employed by the United States as an interpretress. The handwriting of her letter to Commissioner Barker is such as would be creditable to any lady, and, as your readers will observe, its style as well as its spirit and subject matter, are in such pleasing contrast with the article of the Western editor as to render any other comment on the letter unnecessary.

Very respectfully, &c.,
FELIX R. BRUNOT.

CAMP MCDERMOT, }
April 2, 1870, NEVADA. }

SIR: I have learned from the commanding officer at this post that you desire full information in regard to the Indians around this place, with a view, if possible, of bettering their condition by sending them on the Truckee river reservation. All the Indians from here to Carson City belong to the Pah utes tribe. My father, whose name is Winnemucca, is the head chief of the whole tribe, but he is now getting too old, and has not energy enough to command nor to impress on their minds the necessity of their being sent on the reservation; in fact I think he is entirely opposed to it. He, myself and the most of the Hembold and Queens river Indians were on the Truckee reservation at one time, but if we had stayed it would have been only to starve. I think that if they had received what they were entitled to from the agents that they would never have left there. So far as their knowledge of agriculture extends they are quite ignorant, as they have never had an opportunity of learning, but I think if proper pains were taken that they would willingly make the effort to maintain themselves by their own labor, providing that they could be made to believe that the products were to be their own, and for their own use and comfort. It is needless for me to enter into details as to how we were treated on the reservation while there. It is enough to say that we were confined to the reserve and had to live on what fish we might catch in the river. Is this is the kind of civilization awaiting us on the reserve? God grant that we may never be compelled to go on one, as it is more preferable to live on the mountains, and drag out our existence in our native manner.

So far as living is concerned, the Indians at all military posts get enough to eat and considerable cast-off clothing, but how long is this to continue? What is the object of the government in regard to the Indians? Is it enough that we are at peace? Remove all the Indians from the military posts and place them on reservations, such as the Truckee and Walker rivers, (as they were conducted) and it will require a greater military force stationed around to keep them within the limits than it now does to keep them in subjection. On the other hand, if the Indians have any guarantee that they can secure a permanent home on their own native soil, and that our white neighbors can be kept from encroaching on our rights, after having as reasonable share of ground allotted to us as our own and giving us the required advantages of learning, &c., I warrant that the savage, as he is called to-day, will be a law abiding member of the community fifteen or twenty years hence.

Yours, very respectfully,
SARAH WENNEMUCCA,
Pah Ute Interpretress.

YESTERDAY'S Nashville *Banner* says: "During the past few nights a gang of masked ruffians have been committing a number of depredations around Bridgeport, Ala. They shot through the door of Wm. H. Clark, at Bridgeport, when there was no one in the house but three ladies, who were badly frightened nearly to death. They took out the father of the telegraph operator at Bridgeport, made him pull off his coat, and whipped him up and down the railroad. They came to the cabins of two laboring men on the island and frightened them away, leaving their crop to weeds. But, worst of all, these demons in human shape ravished a young lady about eight miles below Bridgeport, in the presence of her father and mother. Two of them have been arrested and identified by the young lady. They were bound over to court in the sum of $1,000. If guilty, they ought to be hung. Jackson county, the scene of these damnable outrages, is much excited. There is talk of organizing a vigilance committee to rid the country of the villains."

THE "oyster war" has broken out again between Maryland and Virginia, the authorities of the latter State having arrested a number of Maryland oystermen last week and confined them in jail at Drummondtown, Va.

TO PREVENT SICKNESS

During the hot months of summer, every family should provide themselves with some good disinfective like Chloride of Lime. You will find a fresh supply just received this day at JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S DRUG STORE, corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

CHLORIDE OF LIME.

Chloride of Lime. Chloride of Lime.
Chloride of Lime. Chloride of Lime.
Chloride of Lime. Chloride of Lime.
Chloride of Lime. Chloride of Lime.

SOLD AT

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) Streets

THE LIVING MACHINE.

Injure the main spring of a watch and every portion of the works become disordered. The human stomach is to the human system what that elastic piece of metal is to the chronometer. It influences the action of the other organs, and controls to a certain extent, the whole living machine. The comparison may be carried farther, for as the weakness or other imperfections of the main spring is indicated on the face of the time-piece, so also is the weakness or other disorder of the stomach betrayed by the face of the invalid. The complexion is sallow or faded. The eyes are deficient in lustre and intelligence, and there is a worn, anxious expression in the whole countenance which tell as plainly as written words could do, that the *great nourishing organ*, whose office it is to minister to the wants of the body, and to sustain and renew all its parts, is not performing its duty. It requires renovating and regulating, and to accomplish this end Hostetter's Stomach Bitters may be truly said to be *the one thing needful*. The broken main spring of a watch may be replaced by a new one, but the stomach can only be repaired and strengthened, and this is one of the objects of the famous vegetable restorative which for eighteen years has been waging a successful contest with dyspepsia in all climates. As a specific for indigestion it stands alone. When the resources of the pharmacopœa have been exhausted, without, at best, doing more than mitigating the complaint, a course of this wholesome and palatable, yet powerful, stomachic effects a perfect and permanent cure. In all cases of dyspepsia, the liver is more or less disordered, and upon this important gland, as well as upon the stomach and bowels, the Bitters act with singular distinctness, regulating and reinvigorating every secretive and assimilating organ on which bodily and mental health depend.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and manufactured on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
Good Bargains in
NEW GOODS
9 Yards of
Merrimack Chintzes
FOR $1.00.

At 8c., Light and Dark Calicos.
At 10c., Merrimack Calicos.
At 10c., Lancaster Calicos.
At 10c., American Calicos.
At 10c., Washington Calicos.
At 12½c., Fast Colored Lawns.
At 12½c., Printed Alpacas.
At 25c., Double Width Chene Mohairs—best bargains offered this season.
At 12½c., 4-4 Bleached Muslin—worth 18½c.
At 75c., Full Size Square Lama Shawls.
At 50c., Light Balmoral Skirts.
At $1.00, Gored Summer Skirts—a great bargain.

JAPANESE SILKS,
Japanese Poplins,
Japanese Robes,
Plain, Pink, Blue, Buff and Green
LAWNS.
AT
Very Low Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

AT
Morganstern & Co's,
LATE
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.
SPECIAL BARGAINS!!
PARASOLS
Regardless of Cost!
Pongee and Silk Parasols for $1,
WORTH 1.75.

Shetland Shawls for $2.50
Poplin Skirts for 1.75
British Iron Frame Hose at 25
Lace Handkerchiefs, at 25
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at 25
Linen Towels, at 50
Mens' Jean Drawers, at 1.00
Green Kid Gloves, at 1.25
P. K. for Suits, at 2.00
Hoop Skirts, at 50

Call and convince yourself that no other house sells goods as low as we do.
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
jel0

SPECIALTIES
IN
Hats and Bonnets,
AT
HORNE & CO'S.
HAIR HATS.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CACTUS AND STRAW HATS.
Fresh assortment FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, ROSES, GRASSES and PIQUETT RIBBONS, all shades and widths.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS, PONGEE AND GUTTA PERCHA LINED. A new lot just received.
EMBROIDERIES.
Swiss, NEEDLE WORK AND HAMBURG EDGES AND INSERTINGS.
REAL AND IMITATION LACE COLLARS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
CHEMIZETTES.
EMBROIDERED LINEN SETTS.
LADIES' WHITE AND BROWN LINEN DRESS SUITS.
INFANTS' EMB. ROBES AND DRESSES. A fresh line just in.
RIBBONS in Light Evening Shades, and Bright Colors, all numbers.

NEW GOODS
Arriving Every Day.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET
JOHN Q. WORKMAN..... H. RICHARD DAVIS
WORKMAN & DAVIS,
Successors to WORKMAN, MOORE & CO. manufacturers and Dealers in
Carriages, Buggies,
SPRING & BUCK WAGONS.
42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver St., Alleghenv.
Repairing neatly and promptly executed. Orders for New Work gotten up in good style and warranted to give satisfaction in every particular.
☞ Newest style of work constantly on hand.
SOLE AGENTS for the New Haven Wheel Company's make of SARVIN'S PATENT WHEELS, and Rapp's Patent Quick Shifter and Anti-Rattler for Shafts.

H. RICHARD DAVIS having purchased the interest of Alex. and Wm. A. Moore, in the late firm of WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., the business will hereafter be continued at the old stand, under the name and style of WORKMAN & DAVIS. Orders solicited.
JOHN Q. WORKMAN,
H. RICHARD DAVIS.
Late with Citizens' National Bank, Pittsburgh.

"HILL & ADAM'S
SEWER PIPE CO,"
65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny.
Manufacture highly VITRIFIED WATER AND SEWER PIPE. Dealers in CHIMNEY TOPS, FLUES and HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.
my7:w61

S. MORROW,
(Late of Fitzsimmon's & Morrow,)
(SUCCESSOR TO KEAN & KELLER,)
Manufacturer of TIN, COPPER and SHEET IRON WARE, COOK STOVES for Steamboats and Hotels, FORGE, DECK and PARLOR STOVES, COPPER and IRON STEAM PIPES.
Jobbing attended to promptly.
No. 112 First Avenue,
(Near Market street,)
my28:x74 PITTSBURGH, PA.

STONE
WATER PIPES,
Chimney Tops,
HOT AIR & CHIMNEY FLUES, &c.
A large and full assortment constantly on hand.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
ap21:w3l 133 SECOND AVENUE.

WARNER'S
PILE REMEDY.
WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to any other disease. It has cured many cases of over thirty years standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere.
my7:SITH

WM. KREBS,
ICE DEALER,
351 River Ave., Allegheny.
je8:w88

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS IN
HATS AND BONNETS,
Ribbons and Flowers.
A Very Large Stock of New
Summer Shawls,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Great Bargains in
Ladies' and Children's
LINEN SUITS.
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas,

Ladies' Summer Underwear.
Gents' Summer Underwear.
Ladies, Gents and Children's Hose.
Boys and Green Kid Gloves.
Black and Colored Kid and Lisle Thread Gloves
Ladies' Fancy Scarfs and Silk Bows.
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Embroidered Linen Sets very cheap.
Hair Switches and Chignons.
Gents' White and Chintz Shirts.

Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S

FINANCIAL.

GOLD, SILVER,

AND

COUPONS

Bought at Highest Price.

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Ave.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

☞ ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, June 20, 1870. }

The week just closed developed nothing remarkable in the financial world beyond a slight reaction in stocks, which were suppressed when the currency bill was discussed in Congress, closed however with a firm feeling on Saturday afternoon, when it was ascertained that the bank statement was less unfavorable than was presumed early in the day. Gold also made a retrograde movement from close on 113 to 112¾, and closed firm but dull at 112¾. The coin balance in the sub-treasury and also in the New York banks being but slightly reduced, and about thirty-five millions to be disbursed on or after July first, the speculation for a rise is rather dormant. The recent advance of the premium on gold being solely based on the supposed export demand for specie, higher quotations could no longer be sustained, when all at once and very unexpectedly a lively export demand for grain and flour sprang up caused by the drought in England; the exchange thus created supplied the present demand and it would take from now till the end of August to give reasonable pretence to advance the gold premium again.

Government bonds are dull but steady, always yielding with gold and reacting again with its advance. The demand for investment in the interior has nearly ceased, and next to the improvement in the Treasurers to pay purchasers in the market.

In local securities everything is quiet and the demand but light.

Closing quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz:

Gold	112	American	46½
Silver	108	Western Union	80¾
1881 Bonds	113	N. Y. Central	99⅝
5-20 Bonds 1862	112	Reading	97½
5-20 Bonds 1864	112	Ft. W. & C.	97
5-20 Bonds 1865	111	Ohio & Miss	29
Consols 1865	93	Mich. Southern	100¾
5-20 Bonds 1867	111	Cleveland & P.	109½
5-20 Bonds 1868	113	C. R. I. & P.	99½
10-40	108	Chicago & N. W.	84¾
Adams Express	65½	C. & N. W. Pref.	90¾
Merchants U. Ex.		Erie	22¾

London Exchange per pound	9.8		9.86
Paris Exchange per Franc	22		23
Berlin Exchange per Thaler	82		84
Frankfort Exchange per Florin	97⅜		98
Central Pacific R. R. Bonds	92		93
Union P. R. R. Bonds	87		88

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co.:

Gold	112¼	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1865	113¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	113	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	114
U. S. 5-20s 1862	112¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	113
U. S. 5-20 1864	111¾	U. P. R. R.	87¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	111¾	C. P. R. R.	92⅜
U. S. 10-40	108¾	Cy. Pacifics	14

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, June 20, 1870.

In Wall street the chief topic of conversation was the railroad war and speculation in Lake Shore. The Vanderbilt portion of the Lake Shore party sold out their long stock some time ago at 96 to 99. Much credence is given to the report that the difference between the trunk lines is settled and prices are to be advanced to the old standard. $845,000 in currency and $845,000 in gold are to be paid out on July 1st as interest in New York.

Governments firm and quiet. Coupons of '81, 113@113⅛; '62, 112⅝@112¾; '64, 111½@111¾; new do. 111¾@111⅞; '65, 111¾@111⅞; '67, 113¾@113⅞; '68, 113¾@113¾.

State bonds for money easy at 93½. Sterling dull at 9½@9⅝. Gold dull; opened at 112¾ and closed at 112¾@112¾. Carrying rates 2 per cent. to-flat. Clearances $27,000,000.

State Bonds active in Tennessees, others were quiet and firm; Missouris 94; old Tennessee 63¾; new do. 64⅜.

Stocks opened lower, especially on Central and Lake Shore. The weakness is due to the flood of rumors in the long room. At one time it was reported with bad news commenced against the New York Central for charging more than two cents per mile. Then came a report that the Lake Shore was to be enjoined by the Erie from running Central cars, and finally that there was a reduction in canal tolls.

Canton, 66⅝; Cumberland, 58; Western Union Telegraph, 80¾; Quicksilver, 37; Maripposa, 15¾; do. preferred, 45; Adams Express, 65; Wells and Fargo, 154; American, 46¾; United States, 30¾; Merchants' Union, 34; New York Central, 99¾; Scrip, 94¾; Erie, 24¾; do. preferred, 46; Harlem, 145¾; Reading, 107½; Michigan Central, 98¾; Illinois Central, 134; Cleveland & Pittsburgh 109½; Northwestern 84¾; do. preferred, 89¾; Rock Island, 120½; New Jersey Central, 103; Fort Wayne, 98; do. preferred 81½; Wabash 58¾; do. preferred 76; Fort Wayne, Chicago and Alton 107¾; do. preferred 69; Chicago and Alton 117¾; do. preferred 112; Ohio and Mississippi 40¾; Boston, Hartford and Erie, 4¾; Boston, Hartford and Erie, preferred, 15¾; Cleveland, Cincinnati and Columbus 80; St. Joseph, 120¾; do. preferred 121¾.

Sub-Treasury balance: Gold, $77,191,708; currency, $10,158,602; general balance, $88,988,919.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, June 20, 1870. }

The telegrams from Chicago to-day were not favorable for those who have been operating in wheat and flour, with an eye to big prices, and as a change has set in, as the tumble has commenced, there is no telling where it will end. That there was some cause for the advance in the first place, there is no disputing; the large purchases for export together with the threatened drouth, were sufficient cause some excitement, and send prices up; since then, however, the copious and timely rains have pretty well silenced the complaints in regard to the drouth, and the indications now are that there will be an average crop, and the foreign demand is not so pressing. It is not likely, however, that the low prices of February and March will be touched again for some time, not at least until harvest, if then, and after all we do not think that it is generally desired.

ASHES—Steady but unchanged; Common Soda, 5½@6; Refined, 6¾c; Pots, 7¾c.

BUTTER—Is quiet and unchanged. We can report sales, in store, at 16@18 for common to prime and 20 for choice. While the arrivals are only moderate, the supply, is nevertheless, fully up to the demand.

BROOM CORN—Sales at 13@13½.

BEANS—There is scarcely any inquiry and the market is dull and prices nominal at $1.50@1.75 per bushel.

BROOMS—Store prices: Fancy, $5.50; No. 1, $4.50; No. 2, $4; No. 3, $3.50; Common, $2.50@3.

CORN MEAL—Is dull and lower. Sales at 75 and prices unchanged: 95@$1 per bushel.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville Hydraulic at $2.20 per bbl.

CARBON OIL—Is dull but unchanged—standard brands 23 cts in a jobbing way.

CIDER—No. 1 sweet cider is quoted at $10 per bbl.

CHEESE—Hamburg is quoted at 13; Ohio Factory, at 14, and Ohio Goshen at 15c.

DRIED FRUIT—Is dull and the season will soon be over. Apples, 4@5½; Peaches, 6@7c for quarters, and 9@9 for halves. Blackberries, 16@18; and pitted cherries, 23@25.

EGGS—There is no improvement in the demand and with slightly increased receipts, the market is dull and drooping—freshed packed can only be quoted about 9.

FEATHERS—Quiet and unchanged, at 80@85 cts. to the trade.

FLOUR—There is a steady local demand, but the market is devoid of excitement and prices unchanged. We continue to quote western flours, in store, at $6.50 for good brands of either winter or spring.

GRAIN—We can report a sale of one car fair red wheat at $1.28—strictly prime would probably bring $1.30—offerings continue light. The Oats market is not so strong the advices from the east being rather unfavorable, though as yet there is no quotable change in prices, 53 cts. free on board cars, and 55 in small lots, buyers furnishing sacks—55 for small lots in store. Corn—sale two cars prime shelled at 86, free on cars; car may be quoted at 84@85 on wharf. Rye is quiet and nominally unchanged at 90@95.

GROCERIES—There is a fair business in Sugars, and while they are a little weak, there is no change in prices Cuba Sugar, 10@11; Crushed, 13¾; New Orleans, 10@12; Molasses Sugars, 9@10c; Crushed, 14¾; "A" Coffee, 13¾; "B," 13; Extra C, 12¾@12¾. Coffee is firm but unchanged, at 18@22¾, for ordinary to choice Rio. New Orleans Molasses 80@85. Rice, 8¾ for Rangoon, and 9 for Carolina.

HAY—Is dull but unchanged with sales at $20@25 from country wagons.

HEMP—Sales of undressed Kentucky Hemp at $167.

HUSKS—Corn husks, 32½ cts.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl, and eastern at $1.75.

LARD OIL—Is dull and lower—No. 1 extra may be quoted at $1.20@1.25.

POTATOES—Are coming in more freely, but prices as yet are maintained—sales of Peach Blows, at 65 to 70 cts. on wharf or track. New Potatoes continue to decline being quoted to-day at $5 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Firm but unchanged. Shoulders, 14; Ribbed Sides, 16¾; Short Rib Sides, 17; Clear, in plain Hams, 18; Sugar Cured Canvassed, 22¾. Lard, 16¾@17 in tcs, and 18 in kegs and buckets. Mess Pork $31.

PEANUTS—Dull. Tennessee, 5@9 cts.

PEARL BARLEY—No. 4, 9½c per lb; No. 3, 8¾; No. 2, 8¼; Out Meal—A & B per bbl, of 200 lbs, $12; for half bbl, 100 lbs, $6.50.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is inactive demand, and crushers are taking all that offer due as yet. Nothing doing in Clover or Timothy Seeds.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, June 20, 1870. }

CATTLE.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the points at which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

I. & J. Shamberg, Chicago	4 cars
S. Marks & Bro., Chicago	2 cars
Hays & Kraus, Chicago	2 cars
M. Wormser, Cincinnati	1 car
Wonder & W., Cincinnati	1 car
J. Stein, Cincinnati	1 car
Hamberger & Co., Cincinnati	1 car
G. H. Welsh, Indianapolis	1 car
Trautman & Lobman, Marion	2 cars
Trautman & Lobman, Delaware	2 cars
Greenwald & K., Milford	3 cars
T. & S. Newkirk, Newark	2 cars
Emerick & Co., Newark	1 car
D. Sherrick, Canton	1 car
French & Bishop, Youngstown	1 car
Total	27
Total last week	27

Twenty-seven car loads, averaging 18 head to the car would make an aggregate of 486; add to this two hundred head driven in from adjoining counties and we have 686, and then there were 18 head that came by river, making in all 704, or about one hundred head less than last week. Notwithstanding the number was small it was nevertheless fully up to the demand, as there were but few outside buyers in attendance, and so far as we could see or learn all but one car loads sold to go east; the quality of the cattle as a general thing was not of the best, although however a green slippery stock, fresh from the pasture field, just the kind the butchers generally are after, and the consequence was they were as cheeply as there is always a heavy shrinkage in weight, when they come to be dressed, for the single Prime cattle, were scarce and sold readily at last weeks prices, say $5@6 cts, and there were not enough of this kind to supply the demand as is generally intimated, however "grassers" were very sluggish, and lower than last week, and it is probable that there will be a large number of this particular class left over.

The railroad war as yet has been of but little advantage to the markets here, notwithstanding the rates of freight have been very materially reduced. The rate from Chicago to New York now only $40 per car while, from Chicago to Allegheny the rate is $50 per car load, notwithstanding it is only about one half the distance, and this being the case, cattle can be sold cheaper in New York than here, besides the low freight. And we understand, that shipments can be made direct through to New York, via, Pitt-burgh, from Chicago to Pittsburgh, which is a serious matter to the trade, here, as parties making shipments from Chicago to Pittsburgh could not take advantage of the low freight, if desirous of shipping on further east.

Heisley Palmer from Lancaster Co. (Penna.) sold 4 bulls at 5 cts per pound.

Stakely & Bro. sold 8 No. 1 bulls at 5 cts. at 500 on per head cwt.

Joshua Garwin sold 2 bulls weighing 1,925 at 4½@4¾ cts.

Hamilton & Co. sold 18 head of cows, heifers and steers, from Mercer Co., at 5@6.

Sam Lowenstein 20 head of common Washington Co. stock, at 5@5½.

Rothchilds & Zeigler 35 head of Washington Co. stock, at 5@5 cts.

Gruendyke & Kahn sold 45 head of Ohio stock, at 6¼@6¾; shipped 2 car loads east.

J. & S. Neely sold 4 car loads from Licking Co., Ohio, at 5@5¾.

Sol Shamberg 21 head steers and cows from Beaver Co., at 4½@5.

E. Katz sold 25 head of Washington Co. steers, at 6¼@7¼.

John Hamilton 16 head of Fayette Co.—unsold.

Trautman & Lobman 80 head of steers, from Ohio, at 6@7½.

Hazlehurst & Blackstock sold 15 head of Penna., and 45 from Iowa at 5¾@7¾.

S. Marks & Bro. 38 head of Chicago steers, at 5¾@6¾; sold on Friday at 7¼@7½.

L. & J. Shamberg had 75 from Chicago, sold about 35.

Carr & McAllister sold 19 cows, at 6@6¾.

R. C. Crum sold 21 head of Washington Co. cows, steers and bulls, at 4¾@7 cts.

Johnathan Darts had 15 head from Ohio, on commission, sold at an average of 6¾ cts.

Emerick & Co. 18 head from Licking Co., Ohio, at 5¾@5¾.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. 40 head mixed stock, at 5@6 cts.

P. Hartman 22 head of mixed stock, from Ohio, at 4¾@7 cts.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There was again an average supply of this class of sheep on sale to-day, close on to 1,500 head, but with a good local demand and some wholesale buyers in attendance, the market was much better than it was generally expected at the opening It would be compared with last week, there is no quotable change to make in quotations. Prime to extra fat sheep sold at 5 to 6¼c per pound; medium to good at 4¾c to 4¾c per head; lambs sold all the way from $1.50 to 4 per head. At 10 o'clock, the pens were pretty well cleared which may be regarded as an indication of a pretty lively market.

R. Stouffer sold 200 head mixed sheep and lambs at $2.25@3 per head.

J. F. Albers sold 60 sheep at $2@3 per head; 30 spring lambs at $3@4.

John Beeler sold 40 sheep, at 5c per lb; 60 lambs at $2@3.50 per head.

A. Vandever sold 40 sheep at $2 per head to 4 cents per pound. 70 lambs at $2@4 per head.

J. Shaw sold 14 lambs, from Lawrence Co., at $3@4.50.

Adam Eckert sold 70 lambs at $2@3.75 sheep at $3@5 per head.

Hazlehurst & Boyle sold to McMillan & Neely, 64 sheep averaging about 97 lbs, at 5c; also 90 from Flinner at 4¾@5¼ from Shiver at 4¾.

Flinner sold 18 lambs at $2@3. 26 sheep at $3@4.

Stakely & Bro sold 40 sheep at 4¾ per head; 60 lambs at $2@3.50.

Jacob Emmell sold 135 sheep, mixed lot, at 4½ per head to 5c per pound.

Neely & McMillin 91 lambs sold at $1.50@3.50.

M. Humes sold 95 sheep and lambs, from Beaver Co. at $2@3 for latter and sheep at $4.75.

John Meanor sold 90 sheep at $2.50@3.75.

W. Rearick sold 40 head sheep at $2.50@4.

Robt. Kerr sold 23 sheep at $2.50@3.50.

HOGS.

Market very dull, as is always the case at this season of the year, and there is scarcely enough doing to establish prices. We quote nominally at $6.50@10 per cwt gross in a retail way.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, June 20, 1870. }

The most important feature we have to report in connection with the oil market is the fact that the oil men who sold wheat "short" last week, for July, in Chicago, covered to-day, and realized a very handsome margin, while they express themselves entirely satisfied with this little midsummer effort in an operation of this kind, it is not likely that they will repeat it, as it approximates too closely to gambling, and they are not inclined to encourage this kind of business. It may do very well for Chicago, but the oil men of Pittsburgh are not disposed to enter into anything of this kind—they never engage in selling oil "short" or buying "long," in "puts," or "calls," they do nothing but what is strictly legitimate.

CRUDE.

The market compared with Saturday was weak, and the tendency again seems to be downward. It is said there were sales and settlement of some 9,000 bbls spot and seller June, at 11½@11¾, and it was also rumored that there had been a sale of Parker at 11½.

REFINED.

Very dull—no sales reported. June quoted at 20c, July at 20½; and August at 21.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

A. R. Mills 80 bbls, on account Wm. Bartle; Eagle Oil Works 38, on account H. S. Duncan; J. Wilkins 150, on account Phil. & B. Pet. Co; same 160, on account A. S. Palmer; Fisher Bro 250, on account Young; Peerless Oil Works 240, on account Duncan; Waring, King & Co. 240, on account Hackett; Hackett, F. & Co. 240, on account Herbst; Waring, K. & Co. 240, on account L. Goldrick; Tarentum O. W. 80, on account Hutchinson.

Total ..... 2,086 bbls.

OIL SHIPMENTS PER A. V. R. R.

J. M. Hilton 527 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro & Co., Phil'a.

Lyons & Co. 163 bbls refined to Logan Bro & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens' Oil Co., 50 bbls refined to Tack Bros., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 99 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, F. & Co., 52 bbls benzine to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Montzheimer & Koehler, 152 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.

Total ..... 2,110 bbls.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

New York.

NEW YORK, June 20, 1870.—Cotton steady; sales 800 bales; 21¾c for middling uplands. Flour; receipts 11,679 bbls; heavy and 10c lower for Milwaukee; the French and German shippers are out of the market; sales 7,800 bbls; $5.40@5.55 for superfine State and western, $5.75@6 for extra western and State, $6.05@6.55 for good choice do. $6@6.90 for white wheat west. for extra, $5.90@7 for extra Ohio, $6@8.75 for extra St. Louis. Rye flour quiet; sales 200 bbls at $4.75@5.75. Corn meal dull and unchanged. Whisky firm; sales 300 bbls at $1.05¾ free. Wheat; receipts 222,468 bush; less active, heavy and 2@3c lower; French and Germans out of market, some of them re-selling; sales 221,000 bush; $1.22@1.23¾ for No 3 Chicago, $1.26 for No 2 Chicago, $1.30@1.32 for No 2 Milwaukee, $1.35@1.37 for No 1 Milwaukee, $1.43 for winter red western. Rye quiet and unchanged. Corn; receipts 65,000 bush; 2@3c lower; sales 30,000 bush; 92@$1.01 for new mixed western, $1.05@1.08 for yellow western. Barley, $1.05@1.15 for common to choice white western. Oats; receipts 13,400 bush; heavy and 1@2c lower; sales 32,000 bush; western 61@62c; Ohio and State 60@70c. Hay steady. Hops in fair request and tend upward. Coffee quiet and firm. Molasses dull. Sugar inactive; sales 150 hhds Cuba, 96@10c; 100 boxes Havana at 9@10c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Petroleum dull at 14¾c for crude; 36¾c for refined. Pork quiet; sales of 100 bbls at $20.75@20.80 for mess; $22@23.25 for prime; $26 for prime mess. 250 bbls taken for August at $20.25. Beef quiet; sales 100 bbls at $11@13 for plain mess; $16@18.50 for extra mess. Tierce beef quiet at $15@16 for prime mess; $20@24 for India mess. Middles quiet and unchanged. Cut meats steady; sales 100 pkgs at 12@12¼c for shoulders and 13@13c for hams. Lard heavy; sales 125 cs at 14¼@16¾c for steam; 16¾@16¾c for kettle rendered; also 100 tcs prime steam for June and July at 14¾c and after steady at 15@15c for western. Cheese heavy at 9@14¾c. Tallow—Flour closed dull and 50@10c lower. Wheat quiet and nearly at $1.30@1.31 for No 2 Milwaukee and $1.42@1.44 for winter red and amber western. Rye dull at $1 for western. Oats lower and dull at 61@65c for western and 68@69¾c for Ohio. Corn heavy at 90@91 for new mixed western. Pork nominally unchanged. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut Meats and Bacon nominal. Lard quiet, with sales 1,000 tierces prime steam for June and July at 16¾c, closing at 16¾ asked and 16c bid. Eggs dull and unchanged.

Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Total 7,670 beeves for the week; on sale to-day 111 cars at Hundreds street, 56 at Communipaw and 79 at Weehawken, for 3,100 head all told. Market shows prices another half-cent lower and many cattle unsold; quality above the average, with no Texans; hence like for the week and very few above 16c; the pick of some 9 cent. Ohio Durhams went at 16c, while the average was 15c; most sales for near by fat cattle were at 15c, the Alexanders had 60 cars at one Hundreth St., to-day 7; heads fat as cwt Kentucky, Jersey and Ohio 15¾ cent; Western 14@15c; 100 Ohio 15¾ cent 14@16c. Total sheep 30,000 on sale to-day 4,200 fresh with several cars stale; grade slow at 6c per lb for very best; 5¾c for fair; 6@6c for prime and 5c for select lots. Lambs are in quick demand at 10@12c for western and 12@13c for near by fat lots. Hogs count 22,900 for the week and 77 cars to-day; they are steady at 11½c dressed or 9¾@10¾c alive.

CHICAGO, June 20.—Hogs quiet at $8.30@8.75 for fair to choice. Cattle dull at $3.75@8.87½ for Texas steers and cows to extra prime shipping steers.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—Cattle fairly active at 4¾@7¾c. Hogs steady at 7¾@8c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 20.—Flour dull and drooping; sales of 300 bbls at $5.25@5.40, extra $5.50@5.80, family $6.00@6.15. Wheat neglected and closed nominal, at $1.20@1.25 for fair to good. Corn dull and declined 1c for mixed car, and shelled held at 86c in elevator, and choice white sold at 97c. Oats unchanged and dull at $1.30@1.32. Tobacco unchanged, no sales. Whiskey irregular; patent sold at 98c, old prices at $1.01@1.02 cash, and $1.06 for cash and part time. Provisions dull and drooping. Mess pork held at $20.25@20.50. Bulk meats could have been bought at 13¾, 16¾ and 17c, but the demand was light; 56 hhds sold at 13¾@13¾c for shoulders, and 16¾c for clear rib sides; there was a good demand for sugar cured hams at 21¾c. Lard dull; small sales at 16@17c. Butter dull at 18@22c. Eggs declined to 10.@10½c, and dull. Gold discount to-day 12 at 1.10 per cent. discount buying.

Chicago

CHICAGO, June 20.—Exchange is unchanged. Flour is dull, with sales at $5.90@6.25 for spring extras. Wheat is 2@3¢ lower, the market closing weak; No. 2 spring sold at 99¢ seller for July. This afternoon the market was unsettled, at $1.14 cash, seller for June, and $1.13¾ cash, seller for July. Corn is 1@1¢ lower, the market closing at 82¾@82¾c for No. 2, and 74c for rejected. This afternoon the market was dull, at 82c, seller for June, and 83¾c, seller for July, for No. 2. Oats steady and 1c lower, closing at 48¾@48¾c for No. 2. Rye is quiet, with buyers for No. 2 at 84c. Barley dull at 88@90c for No. 2. Highwines are steady at $1.01 cash and $1.02 for July. Provisions quiet and firm. Mess Pork, $20.50@20.62½. Lard, 16c. Bulk shoulders, 13¾c. Dry salted middles, 16¾@16¾c. Boxed Freights are nominally unchanged.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—Tobacco quiet and unchanged. Cotton dull at 20c for middlings. Hemp less active and lower at $1.40@1.75 for common to choice undressed. Flour firm at $4.90@5.75 for superfine, $5.85@6.10 for extra, $5.20@5.50 for double extra, and $6@6.50 for triple extra. Wheat dull and spring 2@3c lower; No. 2 Chicago, $1.16@1.17; No. 3 do, $1.09@1.10; No. 2 Red, $1.17@1.18; No 1 $1.33@1.35, and No 2 white $1.30. Corn firm; mixed $0@86c, choice yellow 87@88c, white 88@89c. Oats firm; No 2 at 57c, and No 1 59c. Oats inactive and unchanged at 56@58c. Rye firm at 85c. Groceries unchanged. Whiskey steady at $1.01. Provisions dull; mess pork $20. Bacon: shoulders 13@13½c, and clear sides 15¾@15¾c. Lard nominal at 15¾@16c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 20—Barging firm; 2 pound sold at 30c. Corn firm; 2 pound sold at 80c. Oats firm; 2 pound; sales middlings at 49½c. Flour quiet and firm; sales at $5.50. Wheat $1.20@1.25. Corn $1.18@1.20. Rye at $1. Provisions quiet, firm and unchanged, prices ruling at Saturday's quotations. Whiskey $1.03@1.04. Tobacco—sales 155 hhds at slightly higher figures.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 20. Flour steady. Wheat weak and lower, with red western at $1.30; No 2 nominal at $1.25@1.26. Corn inactive and nominal. No 1 mixed and 80@90c for No 2 do. Oats very quiet and held at 50c for No 1 State. Rye dull at 90c. Provisions weak and nothing doing, with crude at $0.20 for No 1 Prime. Lard dull at 15¾@16c. Whiskey steady at $1.03. Exposed to-day: Wheat, 4 bbls; Corn, 1,000 bush; Oats, 1,000 bush; Rye, 1,000 bush; Barley, 1,000 bush; Flour, 1,000 bbls; Provisions, 1,000 lbs; Whiskey, 1,000 bbls.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Market devoid of activity, while prices generally rule quiet and uniform. All popular brands of printed calicoes ignored at 18½c. Cheap grades of prints ranging 16@15c, and standard makes of bleached muslins such as Cordale, Masonville and Fruit of the Loom.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 20.—Cotton dull at 19@20c; receipts, 527 bales; exports, 600 bales. Flour firm; medium $6@7. Meal dull at $5.45. Corn dull, mixed 86@87; choice yellow 91@1.02½; white $1.10@1.12½. Oats dull at 54@56c. Hay firm at $20@25. Bran dull at $15. Lard nominal. Pork quiet at $20.50@21. Bacon shoulders 13c; sides 16c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—Flour less active; Spring Wheat extra family $5.50@7.00, Wheat less demand. Receipts, 11,000 bush; No. 2 Red unchanged. Corn steady; mixed western $1.03@1.06. Oats steady. Provisions unchanged. Petroleum very quiet; crude 48c; refined 30½@30¾c. Whisky dull at $1.06@1.06 for western iron.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 20.—Flour quiet, firm and unchanged except western extra at $6.25@6.75. Wheat steady; Maryland and Pennsylvania $1.50@1.60. Corn easier; white $1.25@1.30, prime yellow $1.13@1.14. Oats steady at 60@70c. Pork firmer at $21. Bacon firm; rib sides 16c; clear rib 17½c; shoulders 14c; hams 23@24c. Lard quiet at 16¾@17¾c. Whisky dull at $1.04@1.05.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 20.—Flour dull. Wheat from 5 to 7c lower, with a fair business doing; No 1 white Michigan $1.31; amber Michigan $1.26¾; No 1 red $1.24; No 2 do $1.20; Wabash $1.22; No 1 new, No 2 at 95; yellow 91. Oats nominal; No 2 held at 55c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—Beef cattle dull and lower; sales of 1,000 head at 5@7½c for fair to good $8@9c common 6@7½c. Sheep dull; sales of 10,000 at 5@6c for fair to good 7@8c. Hogs dull; sales of 3,000 head at $11@11, the latter for prime corn fed.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, June 20.—Flour weak at $5.50 for country extra grades. Wheat weak; No 1 at $1.16 cash; No 2 unchanged. Corn, Rye and Barley nominal.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, June 20.—Flour unchanged, with sales of 2300 bbls. Wheat quiet and 3@5c lower; No 1 Milwaukee club held at $1.30 and amber Michigan at $1.48. Corn quiet. No 2 held at 86c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, June 20.—5 cars ore, Shoenberger, B & Co; 2 do do, Hussey, Wells & Co; 2 do do, Zug & Co; 2 do do, Pittsburgh Bolt Co; 1 car old ore, Park, Bro & Co; 1 do do, Hallman & H; 3 do bloom iron, Park, Bro & Co; 1 do do, Reese, G & D; 55 bbls beans, Voigt, M & Co; 1 car lee, Wm Scott & Son; 15 mason coppers, Cliff Miner & Co; 10 lumber, 11 coils fence wire, Park & Co; 1 box copper, C G Hussey; 20 grind stones, Seiders & H; 1 car lumber, Knox & Metzgar; 25 do do, J S Dilworth & Co; 25 do do, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 10 do do, Reymer Bros; 20 do do, Lang & Co; 10 do do, Heard & Lang & Co; 15 bbls 1 oil, J H Lippincott; 30 do do, Dilworth, H & Co; 15 do do, Carter, Mc-Cleave & Co; 8 bbls sundries, Park, Bro & Co; 1 lard, 10 bbls 1 oil, J H Parker; 100 green hides, McLaughlin; 100 do do, G H Anderson & Co; 1,000 cassassed hams, R Sellers & Co; 75 bbls whisky, 5 do brandy, J S Finch & Co; 15 tcs lard, Rees, Owens; 25 bbls bs wines, H C Lyons.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, June 20.—49 bgs rye, 25 do oats, 1 car bulk do, McHenry & H; 37 sks wheat, 31 do rye, 125 do oats, 50 do corn, Shoenberger & H; 1 car staves, W Hastings; 1 do wheat, R T Kennedy Hay; 25 tcs hams, 10 bbls oil, J H Parker; 1 bbls eggs, 9 firkins butter, Robb & H; 54 bxs soap, R E Sellers & Co; 50 bbls flour, W Lang; 1 camp; 3 bxs books, Pickersgill & Co; 3 bbls apples, Voigt, M & Co; 2 cars wheat, J L Bomgardner; 29 sks wheat, P Duff & Son; 100 bbls flour, Ward & Lang; 10 do corn, S Braff & Gruff; 1 wax, J Schwariz; 15 bxs tobacco, J Cariand; 200 bbls flour, 12 do feed, Schomaker & L; 6 bdls baskets, J Rose; 12 bbls whisky, P H Lang; 60 man; 63 sks corn, 13 oats, 175 do corn, Bricker & Co; 90 sks wheat, S Hood; 3 tcs sausage, F Sellers & Co; 3 do beef, Dalzell, Jr; 3 cars staves, J Painter.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, June 20.—9 cars stone, Henderson, M & Co; 2 do do, Park, Bro & Brought; 4 bxs books, F N Bardwell; 6 sks rags, Godfrey & Clark; 8 beef hides, 2 calf do, G N Hoffstot; 1 car lumber, Beech Hill Co; 3 bbls do, Graff, Bennett & Co; 1 do do, McKnight & Co; 1 do grain, Scott & Gleal; 1 do lime, Henderson & Bro; 1 do meal, W Smith; 4 pkgs butter, Bruggerman & O'Brien; 3 cars limestone, Shoenberger, Blair & Co; 25 sks buckwheat, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 22 cars coal, Armstrong, D & Co; 53 do do, Kier, Foster & Kier; 18 do do, Coleman, R & Co; 63 sks oats, Adams & Austin; 25 bbls flour, Jas Rea; 1 car R R Co; 31 jack screws, 34 caps, A Rose.

ALLEGHENY STATION June, 20.—70 bbls flour, Voeghtly & Co; 1 car lumber, Kearsley Bros; 2 cars pipe, C G McMillan; 61 bgs, 1 car oats, M Steel & Son; 179 bgs do, J Owens; 7 sks potatoes, Jas O'Hanlin; 10 bbls, 40 sks plaster, Mc-Masters; 1 car lime, Johnson & Co; 1 car ice, Wm Scott & Son; 3 cars lumber, G Walters & Son; 1 car coal, Hamilton & Co; 1 do do, T Graff, B & Co; 3 bbls cheese, J Baldinger; 1 car lumber, J B Ingham.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

ZANESVILLE PER JULIA, June 20.—371 bbls flour, 4 hhds tobacco, 96 bbls eggs, 68 kgs butter, 1 do lard, Clark & Co; 2 pkgs butter, Ed Devol; 1 tub eggs; W H Graff & Co; 2 crate rags, J A Graff; 12 bbls eggs, Woodward & Co; 40,000 feet lumber, Baldinger & Co; 14 bbls eggs, 13 sks d fruit, 16 do potatoes, 3 do beans, Vangorder & S; 2 coops chickens, J Pettit; 4 bbls 1 oil, Steamer Julia; 27 pkgs butter eggs, H Ren Jr; 14 do do, H Riddle; 64 sks potatoes, A J Wood; 2 pkgs butter, W Hutchinson & Co; 1 do do, Wells, Weldon & K; 3 kgs nails, J Bennett; 36 bdls chairs, T B Young & Co; 50 bxs cheese, A Procter, Jr; 36 do do, Milliken & Co; 1 do do, Arbuckles & Co; 13 sks oats, 1 crock, 1 pail butter, A Black; 3 cars stone, J L L Knox; 79 bxs cheese, Lemon & Co; 40,000 feet lumber, Limestone, Graff, Bennett & Co; 1 car plow beams, J C Bidwell; 109 bxs cheese, S R Freeman; 30 do do, W Miller & Co; 10 do do, Heard & Metzgar; 25 do do, J S Dilworth & Co; 25 do do, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 10 do do, Reymer Bros; 20 do do, Lang & Co; 15 bbls 1 oil, J H Lippincott; 30 do do, Dilworth, H & Co; 15 do do, Carter, McCleave & Co; 8 bbls sundries, Park, Bro & Co; 1 lard, 10 bbls 1 oil, J H Parker; 100 green hides, McLaughlin; 100 do do, G H Anderson & Co; 1,000 cassassed hams, R Sellers & Co; 75 bbls whisky, 5 do brandy, J S Finch & Co; 15 tcs lard, Rees, Owens; 25 bbls bs wines, H C Lyons.

CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, June 20.—49 bgs rye, 25 do oats, 1 car bulk do, McHenry & H; 37 sks wheat, 31 do rye, 125 do oats, 50 do corn, Shoenberger & H; 1 car staves, W Hastings; 1 do wheat, R T Kennedy Hay; 25 tcs hams, 10 bbls oil, J H Parker; 1 bbls eggs, 9 firkins butter, Robb & H; 54 bxs soap, R E Sellers & Co; 50 bbls flour, W Lang; 1 camp; 3 bxs books, Pickersgill & Co; 3 bbls apples, Voigt, M & Co; 2 cars wheat, J L Bomgardner; 29 sks wheat, P Duff & Son; 100 bbls flour, Ward & Lang; 10 do corn, S Braff & Gruff; 1 wax, J Schwariz; 15 bxs tobacco, J Cariand; 200 bbls flour, 12 do feed, Schomaker & L; 6 bdls baskets, J Rose; 12 bbls whisky, P H Lang; 60 man; 63 sks corn, 13 oats, 175 do corn, Bricker & Co; 90 sks wheat, S Hood; 3 tcs sausage, F Sellers & Co; 3 do beef, Dalzell, Jr; 3 cars staves, J Painter.

TOLEDO, June 20.—Flour dull. Wheat from 5 to 7c lower, with a fair business doing; No 1 white Michigan $1.31; amber Michigan $1.26¾; No 1 red $1.24; No 2 do $1.20; Wabash $1.22; No 1 new, No 2 at 95; yellow 91. Oats nominal;

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Persons leaving the city for the summer, and wishing to have the GAZETTE sent to them, will please send their addresses to the office. Price by mail, 75 cents per month.

The Washington Infantry will hold a picnic to-day at McFarland's grove.

The Police Committee will meet this evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the Mayor's office.

Yesterday was the warmest day this season. Soda fountains did a smashing business.

Michael O'Brien was fined three dollars by Mayor Carlow yesterday for tramping over the grass in the Park.

Deputy Mayor Nichols has been appointed one of the Assistant Fire Marshals and received his commission yesterday.

Officer Gobby who attempted suicide as mentioned in yesterday's paper, was much improved last evening and it is thought he is out of danger.

Three well dressed young men endeavored to amuse themselves by a wrestling match in the Allegheny Park yesterday afternoon. They paid $5 each for their fun.

Yesterday morning a wagon loaded with straw broke down on Federal street, near Robinson. The running of the street cars was interfered with about half an hour.

To be called a thief was not relished by Mary Kendrick, who, Saturday morning, had a warrant issued by Alderman O'Donnell for Mary Maguire for applying this epithet to her.

Disorderly.—Mrs. Stroener of East Birmingham was, it is alleged, by Ellen Ensell acting in a very disorderly manner yesterday and Justice Heisel hauled a warrant for her arrest.

Sawed Off.—Yesterday morning Lawrence Noel, employed in the jobbing shop of Mr. W. S. Richardson, had the thumb and fingers of his right hand sawed off while working about a circular saw.

Yesterday afternoon a carpenter employed about the inclined plane was crushed between two of the cars and severely but not fatally injured. Dr. McCook, of Fifth avenue, attended to his injuries.

Ormsby P. R. W.—The stockholders of the Ormsby Passenger Railway Company will hold a meeting at the Town Hall, Birmingham, this evening, for the purpose of organizing and electing officers.

Infanticide.—Yesterday afternoon one of the Mayor's police on duty on Washington street found the dead body of an infant lying in a pool of water near the street. It was removed to Devore's and an inquest will be held upon it this morning.

Felonious Assault.—Angilo Brauchini made information before Alderman Neubert charging Louis Siracuse with felonious assault and battery. It is alleged that Siracuse attacked him with a knife and struck him on the face, inflicting a severe wound on the nose. A warrant was issued.

Malicious Mischief.—Pat Valady had a difficulty with Hugh Walsh, on Liberty, Birmingham yesterday, and Mrs. McSwiggen vented her wrath upon Pat by throwing stones through his window. Justice Heisel was appealed to and issued a warrant for the enraged woman on a charge of malicious mischief.

How Was It.—Mr. Henry Girky made information before Justice Heisel yesterday, charging Matthew Steinetz with larceny by bailee. He alleges that Mrs. Girky gave the defendant a watch and three dollars, for what purpose does not appear, and that he now refuses to return the same. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

Festival.—A Strawberry Festival will be held to-night in St. Mary's church lecture room at the corner of the Fifth Birmingham, this evening, for the purpose of organizing and electing officers.

Infanticide.—Yesterday afternoon one of the Mayor's police on duty on Washington street found the dead body of an infant lying in a pool of water near the street. It was removed to Devore's and an inquest will be held upon it this morning.

Felonious Assault.—Angilo Brauchini made information before Alderman Neubert charging Louis Siracuse with felonious assault and battery. It is alleged that Siracuse attacked him with a knife and struck him on the face, inflicting a severe wound on the nose. A warrant was issued.

Malicious Mischief.—Pat Valady had a difficulty with Hugh Walsh, on Liberty, Birmingham yesterday, and Mrs. McSwiggen vented her wrath upon Pat by throwing stones through his window. Justice Heisel was appealed to and issued a warrant for the enraged woman on a charge of malicious mischief.

Joseph H. Hunter.—It will be seen by his advertisement, elsewhere in this paper, that Mr. Joseph H. Hunter has opened an office for merchandise brokerage at 230 Liberty street Academy of Music. With a thorough knowledge of business derived from many years' experience, and with rare talents as salesman, Mr. Hunter cannot fail of success where sales are possible. We commend him and his sample room to the trade generally.

A Mistake.—In our local column yesterday there appeared a notice of the prayer meeting of the Y. M. C. A., which was held on Penn street, being very much disturbed by drunkenness. This, as we have been informed, was a gross mistake, there were two or three men having in a playful manner, but they did not materially interfere with the exercises held by the young gentlemen. We gladly make the correction at the request of a very reliable party.

Masonic.—There will be a meeting of the members of Masonic Lodges in this vicinity to-night, at Masonic Hall, Allegheny to make arrangements for participating in the celebration of St. John's Day, June 24th, at Brownsville, at the head of the Monongahela River. The celebration will consist of a procession, picnic and general festivities, and as members of the order hereabouts have been invited, they desire to respond with as large a delegation as possible.

The Annual Reading Contest of the Pittsburgh Female College will take place this evening. Elocution is made a principal study in this model educational institution, and like the musical contests the reading trials are eminently deserving attendance and generally secure large audiences. Tickets of admission may be obtained at the door. There will be no reserved seats, so those who would obtain choice position should go early.

The Funeral of Mr. John Martin, who died suddenly of congestion of the lungs, on Sunday morning, took place yesterday afternoon from St. Paul's Cathedral. It was largely attended. The printers of the city turned out in large force and made a very creditable appearance. Rev. Father Devlin preached an eloquent sermon on the occasion, admonishing all to be prepared for death when it comes like a thief in the night, when least expected." The deceased was buried in St. Mary's Cemetery.

Man Run Over.—Yesterday morning about ten o'clock, Jas. Jackson, a driver for the Pittsburgh brass band, was passing up Madison avenue, Allegheny, when the music frightened a horse attached to a wagon driven by Sargent, who was in the street unhitched. The result was a runaway. In his flight the animal knocked down Alois Hildebrand, an elderly gentlemen, and two of the wagon wheels passed over his breast. No bones were broken, and he was able to walk away, although it is feared he was injured internally. The horse was checked upon after this episode.

Escaped from the Penitentiary.

Daniel Aughenbaugh *alias* Diffenbaugher, who was serving his eighth term in the Western Penitentiary, escaped from that institution yesterday. It appears that he was outside of the wall in charge of an overseer, wheeling coal, and during the time he was thus engaged the overseer's attention was called away from him a moment, which moment he improved by climbing into the hay mow of the stable, when he quietly slipped out of his penitentiary pants and having dark woolen drawers on, slipped out at another door and escaped. A reward of $50 is offered for his recapture and return to the institution.

Runaway.

There was quite an excitement created on Market street, yesterday morning, by two horses, attached to a large wagon, running away. They ran with great speed, but the driver held tight on the reins. One of the horses soon became entangled in his harness, and this caused to excite them more, but the driver still held them with great force, much to the astonishment of the bystanders, and when they had run a short distance up Liberty street a man rushed out with a long pole, which he placed in front of the infuriated animals. This had the effect of bringing them to a stand immediately.

Not much injury was sustained, and no person hurt.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

MONDAY, June 20.—John McKeon's Ex'r vs. Jeremiah Kohen. Action on book account. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $128.

James Watterson vs. Allegheny Valley Railroad Company. Action to recover for services rendered. Jury out.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

373 County of Allegheny vs. Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R. Co.
345 Livingston & Bro. vs. Clark.
348 M. & M. Insurance Co. vs. Haizh.
351 Kaunedy vs. Allegheny National Bank.
353 Aurin vs. Appel.
354 Com. for use vs. Burger.
355 Com. for use vs. Geier.
356 Roberts vs. Evans.
358 McClelland vs. Day et al.
359 Ziegler et al vs. Harr.

Corner Stone Laying.

The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new Church in the pleasant village of Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county, took place on last Wednesday. Rev. McMillan, formerly of Allegheny, has accepted the pastorate of the reunited congregations, and his installation was the occasion. This church is the first to build under the new regime of the Reunited Presbyterian bodies. The order was as follows:

Invocation by Rev. Barnett, of McKeesport. Formal address, Rev. McMillan. General address delivered by Rev. Hare, Rev. Dr. Wylie, of Philadelphia, Rev. Noble, of Pittsburgh, and others. These addresses were interspersed with singing. Rev. Andrew, of Sewickley, closed with prayer.

During the evening a festival was held and about $200 realized.

Next day the installation services took place, Rev. Noble preaching an able sermon. Rev. Hare delivered the charge to the new pastor, and Rev. Dr. Wylie to the people. The members of the congregation had provided an ample dinner under the shade trees in front of the Church—indeed the whole arrangements on their part displayed a most commendable liberality and spirit.

We have since heard that twenty-five new members have been received. Everything seems promising in this new field of labor for one who carries with him the best wishes of many friends in these cities.

CITY COUNCILS.

Special Meeting—The Fire Department—Privileges to Railroads—Routine Business—Election of Wharf Master.

A special meeting of Select and Common Councils was held yesterday, Monday, June 20th, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Wharf Master for the Allegheny wharf.

Select Council.

Members present—Messrs. Ahl, Ahlborn, Aiken, Armstrong, Bissel, Brown, Burgwin, Coffin, Duncan, Friday, Gallaher, Gross, Hartman, Herron, Hooks, Jones E. P., Jones J., Kelsew, Kirk, Laufman, Liddell, Littell, Lord, Morrow, Mordock, Murray, McCarthy, Phil Le, Rafferty, Reed, Rush, Schmidt, Scully, Seiver, Shipton, Thompson, Wainwright, S. J., Wainwright Z., Wilson and President McAuley.

On motion of Mr. Littell Mr. Gross was called to the chair.

Mr. Morrow presented a petition from river men, asking that the rate of speed of boats in the city limits be regulated by ordinance. Referred to Committee on Monongahela Wharf.

Mr. Coffin, a remonstrance against the construction of a sewer on Third street. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Rush, a resolution authorizing a drop in the sewer on the corner of Eleventh and Liberty streets. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Aiken moved the reconsideration of the resolution requiring clerks of Council to furnish copy to the publishers of the "Record." Adopted.

Mr. Aiken then moved that the resolution be laid on the table. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Burgwin it was resolved to take up the unfinished business.

Plan of Fifth avenue, Laughran, read and approved in C. C. at a previous meeting was adopted.

Mr. Phillips presented a communication from the Controller asking that appropriation No. 4 be transferred to "Water Commissioners," and that $20,000 be transferred from No. 16, City Property, to said appropriation No. 4, and that the balance in No. 21 be transferred to said appropriation No. 4. Accepted having the communication was a resolution authorizing the changes asked for.

Mr. Kirk offered an amendment providing that not more than $600 be paid as a salary to the Secretary of the said Board.

Mr. Phillips moved to lay the amendment on the table. Lost.

The question then recurred on the amendment, which was adopted, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

Council then adjourned.

Common Council.

At fifteen minutes past two o'clock this branch was called to order by President Tomlinson, the following members answering to the call of the roll:

Messrs. Arthurs, Barker, Beckman, Beymer, Black, Booth, Bowden, Carroll, Caskey, Chalmers, Creegan, Dahm, Drummond, Dietrich, Daff, Edwards, Faxon, D. L. Fleming, John Fleming, Gazzam, Hare, Jahn, Jamison, Jones, Kohne, Lang, Mattern, Mitchell, Miller, Moore, Morgan, McCandless, McKelvey, Negley, H. W. Oliver, Jr., Pender, Preston, Seibert, Sims, Sneathen, Thompson, Verner, Wallace and President Tomlinson.

The Clerk was then instructed to notify Select Council that the Common Council was ready to meet them in joint session for the purpose of electing a Wharfmaster for the Allegheny wharf.

BUSINESS TAKEN UP.

When the joint session had adjourned Common Council resumed business.

Mr. Morgan offered a resolution instructing the City Solicitor to enter suit against Robert A. Hill, the defaulting Wharfmaster of the Allegheny wharf. Adopted.

Mr. McKelvey rose to a point of order, and contended that Council could not take up new business until it had disposed of unfinished the rules. Ruled out of order by the chair.

Mr. McCandless presented a petition for paving Beech alley. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. David L. Fleming, petition for the extension of water pipe on Elm street, from Webster avenue. Referred to Committe on Water.

Mr. Beymer, petition for water pipe on Neville street. Referred to the Water Committee.

Mr. Wallace, petition for gas lamp on Twenty-fourth street. Referred to the Gas Committee.

Mr. Arthurs, a resolution authorizing renumbering of Fifth avenue. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Snodgrass, a petition for a gas lamp on Washington street adjoining the drinking fountain. Referred to Water Committee.

Mr. Caskey, petition for water pipe on Beech alley. Referred to Water committee.

Mr. Caskey, resolution instructing City Engineer to report upon the practicability of opening up other streets so as to relieve the travel along Second avenue, which was obstructed by the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad. Adopted.

Mr. Oliver, protest against the opening of De Ville street. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Gazzam, petition for water pipe on Fourth avenue. Referred to Gas Committee.

THAT RIGHT OF WAY.

Mr. Duff called up the ordinance giving the Allegheny Valley Railroad right of way over certain streets to connect with the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The ordinance was put on its third reading and final passage.

Mr. McKelvey read a remonstrance against the passage of the ordinance, which has heretofore been published.

After some discussion the ordinance was finally passed.

THE "CONNELLSVILLE DEPOT."

Mr. Oliver, Jr., called up the ordinance granting the Connellsville Railroad Company privilege to erect a depot on the Monongahela wharf.

After a lengthy discussion, the ordinance passed finally, Mr. Morgan alone voting in the negative, which was greeted with uproarious applause from the members and from the lobby.

Mr. Daum presented a petition for grading and paving Locust alley. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Arthurs called up the resolution relative to the vacating the original ground.

On motion of Mr. McKelvey, the clause in the resolution authorizing the appointment of a Committee to confer with Washington be stricken out, when the remainder of the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Carroll, an ordinance for grading and paving Try street. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Arthurs, an ordinance authorizing the opening of Dallas avenue. Read three times and passed.

Also, ordinance for grading and paving of Penn avenue. Read three times and passed.

SANITARY.

Mr. Hare offered a resolution inviting the Board of Health to visit the Council chambers and report upon their condition.

In presenting the resolution, the gentleman referred to the peculiar odor which pervaded the stairway and halls leading thereto, and which were almost sufficient to knock an ordinary man down. In view of and to prevent this prospective pugilism, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

In all business not otherwise noted, C. C. concurred.

Adjourned.

Joint Session.

The members of both branches having assembled in the Common Council Chamber, President McAuley, of the Select, called the joint session to order, and stated the object of the meeting.

Mr. Kirk presented a communication in relation to the matter.

President McAuley stated that it was not customary to receive communications or allow debate in a joint session.

Mr. Kirk said the purport of the paper, when on motion of Mr. Burgwin it was read. It contained a proposition from James Ralston, Esq., and his friends, for the purpose to pay the city $560 of Hill's indebtedness, provided he (Ralston) was allowed to have the office for the remainder of the year, and was guaranteed a re-election for the ensuing year.

Mr. Morgan moved to lay the paper on the table, but withdrew his motion, subsequently when it was accepted.

On motion of Mr. Gazzam Mr. Kirk was allowed to explain at some length. He stated the Wharfmaster had kept no books and that the solicitor said the city could not collect from his sureties more than could be shown to have been paid to him. It was probable, not more than $250 could be thus proven, and hence in accepting the proposition the city would save $300 more. The gentlemen accordingly withdrew, and Mr. James Ralston by acclamation, which was almost unanimously voted down.

Nominations were then made and the election proceeded with, the following being the result of the

FIRST BALLOT.

Jas. S. Patterson	9	S. Montgomery	13
Jas. S. Fleming	6	W. G. McClure	24
W. C. Barr	1	J. J. Parkinson	1
C. Sackett	3	J. Ralston	9

Before the result was announced Mr. Morgan moved that the candidate receiving the highest number of votes be declared elected. Laid on the table.

For a few moments a Babel-like confusion reigned, each City Father seeming to have a motion to put and a plan to be pursued, which was urged with the vehemence of a Stentor.

Finally a motion to restrict the second ballot to the four highest on the list prevailed, and the roll was again called. The following is the result of the

SECOND BALLOT.

Parkinson	19	Montgomery	9
McClure	42	Barr	19

Mr. Burgwin moved to confine the next ballot to the three highest on the list. Carried.

THIRD BALLOT.

The third ballot resulted in the election of Mr. McClure, he having 50 votes, a majority of six over the whole number cast.

On motion of Mr. H. W. Oliver, Jr., Kinney Goff was elected Salt Inspector by acclamation to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the former official.

Joint session then adjourned.

DEATH IN A COAL PIT.

Two Men Suffocated by Foul Air—Three Others Go to Their Rescue and Narrowly Escape.

A distressing casualty occurred yesterday evening, about five o'clock, at Keeling's coal works, in Birmingham, resulting in the death of two men and the narrow escape of three others. George Stewart, a young man named Buiford, and three others, all employed as miners in Keeling's works, having completed their labors for the day, were on their way home, and, in order to save distance, started through the tunnel, which passes through the first hill back of Birmingham. They had passed about half way through when they came in contact with a current of foul air, which nearly suffocated them. Three of the party succeeded, however, in getting out of the pit, when they discovered that their companions, Bulford and Stewart, had been left behind. They immediately started in pursuit of them and found them some distance in the pit, dead, having been suffocated with the foul air. They attempted to remove the bodies in hopes that the men might be restored to life, which attempt came near proving fatal to all of them. They had proceeded but a short distance when they were overcome with the poisonous gases which appeared to pervade the tunnel, and sank down exhausted; where they probably would have died had not some of their friends on the outside who knew of the fact of the tunnel being filled with foul air and the purpose for which the three men had entered it gone to their assistance. The three men were found and were unconscious and fears are entertained for their recovery. They were removed and medical aid summoned, and were still living at a late hour last night.

Coroner Clawson will hold an inquest on the bodies of Stewart and Bulford this morning.

Hecker's Farina forms a very agreeable, light, nutritive food, a superior article for puddings and jellies, and is highly recommended by physicians for invalids and children. Sold by all grocers. T

THE LAUGHRAN MURDER.

Conclusion of the Trial—Points Submitted By Defendant's Counsel, and the Rulings of the Court Thereon—The Jury Out.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer assembled at nine o'clock yesterday morning, Judges Sterrett and Collier on the bench, when the trial of Nicholas Hoffman, for the murder of Thomas Laughran, a full report of which we have previously published, was resumed.

DEFENDANTS' POINTS.

Mr. Swartzweider, one of the Counsel for defendant, submitted the following points to the Court, before the case was argued to the jury:

First—If the jury believe that after the first re-encounter in the bar-room, Laughran was put out and he returned by the back way through the kitchen and entry to the room again with intent to do Captain Hoffman some great bodily harm, and he, Hoffman, had reasonable ground for believing the danger imminent, and killed Laughran to avert it, the killing under the circumstances was excusable. Logue vs. Com., 2d Wright, 265-8. This point was affirmed by the Court, with instructions that the jury must be satisfied that the danger was imminent.

Second—If the jury believe that Laughran assailed Nicholas Hoffman in such manner as to furnish reasonable ground for apprehending a design to take his (Hoffman's) life or do him some great bodily harm, and there was reasonable ground for believing the danger imminent, though the appearances were false, and there was in fact no design to do such serious injury, nor danger that it would be done, Hoffman would be justifiable in acting upon appearances and killing Laughran, if it was necessary to avoid the apprehended danger. *Ibid.* This point was also affirmed.

Third—If the jury believe that Laughran, after being turned out of Stephen Hoffman's house, re-entered it against the will of Stephen, with intent to do Stephen some great bodily harm, and Stephen had reasonable ground of apprehension of the same, and in defending killed Laughran, the killing would be excusable, and so Nicholas, the brother and guest of Stephen, having a like apprehension would be excusable in killing in defense of Stephen without retreating. Wharton on Homicide, 230-233, 2nd, Archbold, 225 to 229-9, 1st ex't. This point was also affirmed.

Fourth—If the jury believe that Nicholas Hoffman struck Laughran first in the bar room brawl, and after the encounter Laughran was put out, and after some minutes returned and renewed the assault in such manner as to furnish reasonable grounds for Hoffman's apprehending a design to do him some great bodily harm or take his life, and thus the danger was imminent, and he killed Laughran to avert it, the killing would be excusable in self defense. Wharton on Homicide, 212. The Court in offering this point said that this had already been stated to the jury to be the law.

Fifth—The jury, in considering whether Hoffman had reasonable ground of apprehension of danger to his life or of serious harm, when Laughran appeared at the back door, may take into consideration the previous conduct of Laughran in the bar-room, bearing upon the reasonableness of the apprehension.

Sixth—Under the plea of "Not guilty," every element necessary to constitute the offense charged is denied, and the burden of proof throughout upon the Commonwealth to sustain them affirmatively. 1st Bennett and Heard, affirmed.

Seventh—Every reasonable doubt in regard to the existence of every fact necessary to constitute the guilt of the defendant must be removed from the minds of the jury by satisfactory proof or evidence produced in the case, before they can find a verdict of guilty. 1st Bennett and heard 331, and Brewster 2-2.

Eighth—It follows that if the jury have a reasonable doubt as to whether the killing of Laughran was in self-defense, they must acquit. The Court refused to affirm this point, holding that it was incumbant upon the defendant to satisfy the jury that the act was committed in self-defence.

Ninth—Evidence of character is a fact from which the jury are at liberty to form the basis of a reasonable doubt upon which the prisoner may be acquitted. This point was affirmed.

Tenth—That the jury, in deciding on the credibility of the dying declarations of Laughran, will take into consideration all the evidence the Court has occupied in deciding upon their competency, and must submit them to more rigid tests of truth than the testimony of living witnesses subject to cross-examination. 1st Phillips on Evidence, 243-3-4, and note 101.) Affirmed.

Mr. Swartzweider in the course of his argument in support of the points, having occasion to cite from Judge Brewster, paid that gentleman a high compliment as a jurist, and considered him the leading writer on criminal law of the present day.

Col. Bayne, for the Commonwealth, submitted a number of points to the Court.

District Attorney Pearson then opened the argument to the jury. Mr. Swartzweider followed for the defense. Mr. Moore, also for the defense, came next, and spoke for over two hours and Col. Bayne closed the argument on the part of the prosecution.

Judge Collier then delivered the charge of the Court. The Allegheny Valley Railroad ordinance, to cross certain streets to connect with the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The ordinance was put on its third reading and final passage.

Mr. McKelvey read a remonstrance against the passage of the ordinance, which has heretofore been published.

After some discussion the ordinance was finally passed.

THE "CONNELLSVILLE DEPOT."

Mr. Oliver, Jr., called up the ordinance granting the Connellsville Railroad Company privilege to erect a depot on the Monongahela wharf.

After a lengthy discussion, the ordinance passed finally, Mr. Morgan alone voting in the negative, which was greeted with uproarious applause from the members and from the lobby.

Mr. Daum presented a petition for grading and paving Locust alley. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Arthurs called up the resolution relative to the vacating the original ground.

On motion of Mr. McKelvey, the clause in the resolution authorizing the appointment of a Committee to confer with Washington be stricken out, when the remainder of the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Carroll, an ordinance for grading and paving Try street. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Arthurs, an ordinance authorizing the opening of Dallas avenue. Read three times and passed.

Also, ordinance for grading and paving of Penn avenue. Read three times and passed.

SANITARY.

Mr. Hare offered a resolution inviting the Board of Health to visit the Council chambers and report upon their condition.

In presenting the resolution, the gentleman referred to the peculiar odor which pervaded the stairway and halls leading thereto, and which were almost sufficient to knock an ordinary man down. In view of and to prevent this prospective pugilism, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

In all business not otherwise noted, C. C. concurred.

Adjourned.

Joint Session.

The members of both branches having assembled in the Common Council Chamber, President McAuley, of the Select, called the joint session to order, and stated the object of the meeting.

Mr. Kirk presented a communication in relation to the matter.

President McAuley stated that it was not customary to receive communications or allow debate in a joint session.

Mr. Kirk said the purport of the paper, when on motion of Mr. Burgwin it was read. It contained a proposition from James Ralston, Esq., and his friends, for the purpose to pay the city $560 of Hill's indebtedness, provided he (Ralston) was allowed to have the office for the remainder of the year, and was guaranteed a re-election for the ensuing year.

Mr. Morgan moved to lay the paper on the table, but withdrew his motion, subsequently when it was accepted.

On motion of Mr. Gazzam Mr. Kirk was allowed to explain at some length. He stated the Wharfmaster had kept no books and that the solicitor said the city could not collect from his sureties more than could be shown to have been paid to him. It was probable, not more than $250 could be thus proven, and hence in accepting the proposition the city would save $300 more. The gentlemen accordingly withdrew, and Mr. James Ralston by acclamation, which was almost unanimously voted down.

Nominations were then made and the election proceeded with, the following being the result of the

FIRST BALLOT.

Jas. S. Patterson	9	S. Montgomery	13
Jas. S. Fleming	6	W. G. McClure	24
W. C. Barr	1	J. J. Parkinson	1
C. Sackett	3	J. Ralston	9

Before the result was announced Mr. Morgan moved that the candidate receiving the highest number of votes be declared elected. Laid on the table.

For a few moments a Babel-like confusion reigned, each City Father seeming to have a motion to put and a plan to be pursued, which was urged with the vehemence of a Stentor.

Finally a motion to restrict the second ballot to the four highest on the list prevailed, and the roll was again called. The following is the result of the

SECOND BALLOT.

Parkinson	19	Montgomery	9
McClure	42	Barr	19

Mr. Burgwin moved to confine the next ballot to the three highest on the list. Carried.

THIRD BALLOT.

The third ballot resulted in the election of Mr. McClure, he having 50 votes, a majority of six over the whole number cast.

On motion of Mr. H. W. Oliver, Jr., Kinney Goff was elected Salt Inspector by acclamation to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the former official.

Joint session then adjourned.

DEATH IN A COAL PIT.

Two Men Suffocated by Foul Air—Three Others Go to Their Rescue and Narrowly Escape.

A distressing casualty occurred yesterday evening, about five o'clock, at Keeling's coal works, in Birmingham, resulting in the death of two men and the narrow escape of three others. George Stewart, a young man named Buiford, and three others, all employed as miners in Keeling's works, having completed their labors for the day, were on their way home, and, in order to save distance, started through the tunnel, which passes through the first hill back of Birmingham. They had passed about half way through when they came in contact with a current of foul air, which nearly suffocated them. Three of the party succeeded, however, in getting out of the pit, when they discovered that their companions, Bulford and Stewart, had been left behind. They immediately started in pursuit of them and found them some distance in the pit, dead, having been suffocated with the foul air. They attempted to remove the bodies in hopes that the men might be restored to life, which attempt came near proving fatal to all of them. They had proceeded but a short distance when they were overcome with the poisonous gases which appeared to pervade the tunnel, and sank down exhausted; where they probably would have died had not some of their friends on the outside who knew of the fact of the tunnel being filled with foul air and the purpose for which the three men had entered it gone to their assistance. The three men were found and were unconscious and fears are entertained for their recovery. They were removed and medical aid summoned, and were still living at a late hour last night.

Coroner Clawson will hold an inquest on the bodies of Stewart and Bulford this morning.

Hecker's Farina forms a very agreeable, light, nutritive food, a superior article for puddings and jellies, and is highly recommended by physicians for invalids and children. Sold by all grocers. T

THE BURGLARS' PARADISE.

Operations of the Gentry in Allegheny—A Series of Sunday Morning Adventures—Immunity from Official Interruption—To be Continued.

Allegheny is a salubrious little town of about eighty thousand inhabitants. It is a regularly count tutted corporation according to the acts of Assembly made and provided. Among other valuable possessions it rejoices in a police force numbering forty-two uniformed gentlemen, who are picturesquely distributed over an area comprising eight wards, and a considerable number of square miles. The force is organized ostensibly for the protection of life and property, and preservation of peace within the corporations limits, but unfortunately a bad selection seems to have been made in the men. So far as can be ascertained none of them are ubiquitous.

Generally it is not necessary that a policeman be possessed of this qualification. In Allegheny it is an essential matter if the duties assigned to each be properly performed. Herein lies the fault of the force. Those night prowling gentry who find profit and pleasure in the profession of the burglar, appreciate this fact, and realize accordingly that Allegheny is their paradise. Within the palatial residences, mercantile marts, moneyed institutions, and other attractions which are so exciting to the burglars eye, the field of operation is rendered doubly fortuitious by the assurance that in his meanderings, he will be pleasurably free from interruption, save upon an occasional episode which only gives life to his work.

While operating here the burglars take their ease. Sometimes they organize a squad and by a series of operations secure sufficient to enable them to forego labor for a time, but they did a short time ago, and again were these tactics pursued recently—last Sunday morning. Their last attempt was but moderately successful.

First they began with Jenkinson's tobacco store on the federal street near the Suspension bridge. The time was about two o'clock. Entrance was gained by knocking out the transom of a door in the rear. They had previously entered the cellar and attempted to get into the store that way but failed. Once inside they first removed the money drawer of about eight dollars in currency and then selected a choice assortment of cigars, with which they quietly disappeared as they had entered—having secured over one hundred dollars in money and goods. They were not molested.

The next place visited was a house on Lacock street, near the Pearl Mill. They had entered and were in a fair way to reap a rich harvest when the proprietor of the mansion awoke. He immediately gave chase, waiving the formality of donning his garments. He succeeded in inspiring a healthy circulation by a race as far the Passenger Depot on Federal street, but the fellows—there were four of them—escaped. He couldn't get a policeman, and wisely concluded to retire from the night air. It is said the watchman of the depot was terribly alarmed at the sudden apparition, but subsequently recovered upon ascertaining what it meant.

By comparing the time, it seems that not long from the time the race operated upon the residence of Mr. Guckenheimer on Western avenue, near Bidwell street, securing two valises full of clothing and about fifty dollars in money. Nobody knew of their visit to this house until next morning.

The supplementary season were also paid to the residence of Mr. John Heath, corner Franklin and Fayette streets, near to Brickenheimers. They had just entered here when Mr. Heath's son heard them and alarmed the house. They departed hastily, and secured nothing—sending back as a token of their compliments in terms expressive but not elegant.

Dawn was now fast approaching and with commendable prudence they seem to have concluded to call it a night. They had not, it is true, made any large "hauls" but had secured enough to suffice for one evening which was satisfactory.

The burglaries were all known to the police when they came to the office and met the victims limping and sore. They had not, however, been able to identify any of the forms of the festivities before. Of course if they had an interruption would have been the result. Nothing of the kind has yet been done to their lack of this quality—ubiquity. Such occurrences as these *might* be avoided in the future by keeping